

JPRS 77126

7 January 1981

USSR Report

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT

No. 27

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 77126	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle USSR REPORT: CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, No. 27			5. Report Date 7 January 1991	
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(G) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information on the construction industry and on metalworking equipment. The construction category includes information on the economic aspects of the construction, construction machinery, and building materials industries including plan fulfillment and use of construction machinery and building materials. The metalworking category includes information on the economic aspects of the production and operation of machine tools, introduction of automated production lines, and related equipment.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors USSR Construction Construction Materials Construction Equipment Metalworking Equipment Economics				
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 5C, 13C, 13H, 13I, 13M				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 72
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

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CONSTRUCTION

LENINGRAD PARTY ORGAN STRESSES COMPLETION OF STARTUP CONSTRUCTION JOBS

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by LenTASS [Leningrad Division of the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union]: "Construction Projects Due for Early Startup Require Special Attention"]

[Text] In the CPSU oblast committee.

A steady rise in the effectiveness of capital investment is the basis for the successful development of all branches of the national economy. The state of affairs at the most important construction projects of the concluding year of the five-year plan that are due for early startup are under the constant monitoring of the party's Central Committee. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pays exceedingly great attention to this important section of the economy.

In fulfilling the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Bureau of the Leningrad Oblast party committee in June of this year analyzed in detail the statement on the introduction of facilities in the city and the oblast. A set of practical measures was worked out to intensify party monitoring over construction progress and to provide for unconditional turnover on time or ahead of time of all the most important items of capacity due for early startup of the plan for the current year.

A couple of days ago, as a control procedure, progress in carrying out the tasks and socialist commitments of construction-organization collectives of Glavzapstroy [Main Administration for Construction in the Western Regions] was examined in a session of the bureau of the CPSU obkom.

It was noted that meetings of construction participants, at which additional commitments in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress were adopted, were held at all startup jobs of Leningrad and the oblast. Coordinating councils are in operation and temporary party groups are in action at all construction projects, and agreements about creative collaboration of builders are being implemented. All this has enabled the plan for the first 9 months of the year to be carried out, both for the assimilation of capital investment and for the amounts of construction and installing work. Fifty-five large facilities for industrial and agricultural purposes were introduced into operation. Many construction and installing organizations, among them Mostostroy-6 [Regional Brigade-Construction Trust No 6], Soyuzprombummontazh [State Union Construction Trust for the Installation of Pulp and

Paper Industry Equipment], and Sevvapmorgidrostroy [State Union Trust for the Construction of Marine Hydraulic Engineering Facilities in the Northwestern Economic Region] have completed the Tenth Five-Year Plan tasks ahead of schedule.

Definite positive shifts have also been noted in the work of Glavzapstroy collectives. Twenty-eight important production facilities were put into operation, nine of them ahead of schedule. The plan for introducing housing was fulfilled.

At the same time, it was emphasized at the obkom bureau session that economic managers of the main administration are not completely using existing reserves and opportunities for the radical improvement of operations. In some administrations and trusts, important deficiencies occur in organizing construction work, the prerequisites for fulfilling the socialist commitments that the collectives have adopted are not always created, and the removal of forces from most important construction projects is tolerated. Work to improve the structure of construction management is being conducted slowly.

In the time left before the end of the year, large amounts of construction and installing work are to be mastered, and the introduction of a number of facilities most important to the national economy is to be provided for. The CPSU Obkom Bureau requires Glavzapstroy supervisors to concentrate their forces and funds to the maximum on startup projects and to provide for their introduction into operation on time or ahead of time, as a prerequisite to the successful completion of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the creation of a firm base for further development of the national economy. They were charged with developing schedules with concrete deadlines for turning startup facilities over for operation during the fourth quarter of 1980, taking into account the additional socialist commitments adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Glavzapstroy chief K. A. Glukhovskoy, Sevnenergostroy [Trust for the Construction of Power-Engineering Facilities in Northern Regions] manager M. V. Adler and other supervisors of the largest construction organizations of Leningrad City and Leningrad Oblast gave assurances that capital construction plans for the concluding year of the five-year plan will be carried out unconditionally and that all the facilities planned for introduction will be put into operation.

With a view to bringing closer the dates of introduction and to accelerating the assimilation of new capacity and the introduction thereof into operation, the CPSU Obkom Bureau required client-enterprise supervisors to take steps to man new enterprises and departments with operating personnel and to improve the organization of startup and setting-up work in order to provide at the facilities being introduced for highly effective joint work of the builders and the collectives of setting-up personnel and operators, and to complete in October the shipment of missing equipment. V. N. Yegorov, chief of the Leningrad Regional Administration for Supplying Materials and Equipment, was charged with providing for the necessary anticipatory shipments of rolled metal, cement and other construction materials and outfitting articles, giving consideration to the increased socialist commitments to speed up the introduction of facilities into operation that have been adopted by the builders' collectives.

It is the duty of party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and of soviet and economic organs to intensify monitoring over progress in construction of the most important facilities, and to promote still more widely socialist competition by the participants of the construction assembly line for turnover for operation of startup capacity on time and ahead of time, for purposes of a proper greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

CONSTRUCTION

AZSSR MINISTER OF MEAT, DAIRY INDUSTRY DISCUSSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Baku VYSHKA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Interview with A. G. Mamedov, AzSSR Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry: "Learn to Manage Construction; We are Discussing the Advanced Expertise Approved by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has approved a decree concerning the fulfillment of the five-year plan for capital construction ahead of schedule by the republic's Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. In it, it says that the ministry and its departments must, using the expertise of the enterprises in this sector, increase the level of organizational work and political work on a massive scale, ensure a further increase in the effectiveness of capital investments and an acceleration of the construction of important industrial structures and capacities.

A. Gamedov, correspondent of VYSHKA, addressed the minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry requesting him to relate this expertise.

[Question] Tell us, please, what economic, social and cultural significance capital construction has for the development of the Meat and Dairy Industry.

[Answer] The speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade L. I. Brezhnev, at the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, expresses many ideas. An improvement in the supply of foodstuffs, said Leonid Il'ich, occupies first place among the questions on which the soviet people's standard of living depends. The Meat and Dairy Industry is that sector which works directly to provide for the needs of the population. We are called upon to satisfy the vital needs of people for meat and dairy products.

At present, Azerbaijan agriculture is firmly standing on its own feet and has become an industrially developed sector of the national economy. Its success obligates us to create conditions to efficiently process the valuable raw products of animal husbandry and to produce from them such nutritional products that satisfy the needs of the people. We would not have been able to solve the problem which has been placed before us without constructing new enterprises and capacities and reconstructing and modernizing existing ones.

What, then, was the goal? I will begin with the fact that due to a shortage of production capacities the population of Baku and Sumgait have been unevenly provided with meat and milk products, their variety has been limited and their quality and packaging has often aroused unfavorable criticism. Therefore, the problems of building up capacities, training qualified personnel and creating favorable working and leisure conditions for them have become paramount for us.

During the compilation and approval of the plans for capital construction my colleagues in the ministry paid maximum attention to the construction of modern well-equipped processing enterprises in individual zones where there are raw products. One of the most important requirements of the 25th session of the party in the field of operational construction is the overall approach. Planning to erect new capacities, we also took into consideration the requirements of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee concerning the necessity of moving industry into rayons where there are labor resources to be used and where there is an availability of raw products which must be processed on location in order to avoid losses during transporting.

When considering all of these factors, creameries were built during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan in Belokany, Kel'badzhar, Kakhi, Il'ichevsk, Agdash, Ardzhabedinskiy, Sal'yanskiy, and Masallinskiy rayons. By means of reconstruction new capacities were formed at the Barda, Imishli, and Agdam butter and cheese combines, and the Bakinskiy butter refrigerating base for producing hard, pickled, fast-aging, and melted cheeses. The very large Bakinskiy meat and dairy complex, the small capacity meat packing plants in Stepanakert and Lenkoran' and several dry albuminous feed shops have begun operations and the Kirobad dairy combine and Khaldanskiy dairy, etc. were reconstructed.

I would especially like to talk about the Bakinskiy consumer package plant. Its products are beautifully designed polystyrene and paper cups, cellophane wrappings and bags and cardboard boxes that are intended for packaging dumplings, and also "Yantar" melted cheese, sour cream, cottage cheese, packaged meat products, and other products. The elegant reliable packaging not only improves the food products' appearance for the consumer but also safely preserves them from spoiling quickly and aids in delivering them to consumers without changing their taste qualities. It should also be added that the non-returnable package frees people from worrying about bringing them back. The variety of packages that are being turned out by this plant will be expanded in the future.

In all, due to the construction of new enterprises and the reconstruction and technological re-equipment of operating enterprises, the capacities for producing sausage items increased by 14,000 tons, whole milk products by 128,000 tons and hard cheese by 2,500 tons per year. Fixed capital increased by almost 41.6 million rubles.

Capital investments, which were increased by a factor of 1.3 for the five-year plan, were also assigned to the building of social and cultural structures. Among them are a large number of dwellings, dormitories, cafeterias, administration and everyday service buildings, clubs, kindergartens, and dispensaries for year-round rest at the seashore in Shufelyan and the Kirovabad zone. The Navainskiy sovkhoz obtained a powerful water main with a length of 24 km whose water pours out onto pasture with an area of more than 1,000 hectares and an intereconomy hospital.

Thus, we are associating the large funds that are allocated by the state for capital construction not only with the possibility of erecting just one enterprise. For us it is one of the decisive factors which aid in achieving progress on a large scale and in solving the social and cultural problems on a planned basis.

[Question] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree concerning the fulfillment of the five-year program for capital construction by the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is the first party document in which the activities of the client are given a high evaluation. How can success be achieved and how have good business relations been formed with contract organizations?

[Answer] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee decree was welcomed by the workers of the sector with enthusiasm and gratitude. We submitted it to our colleagues and noted that the high evaluation which was given in it is a down payment on the future for all of us, a call to work even better, and to mobilize the workers to meet the tasks standing before the collective during the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is most important not to slacken under any circumstances, not to be satisfied with what has been achieved and to search for new potentials and methods for improving capital construction.

Indeed, we have established a mutual understanding with contractors on the basis of an overall interest of putting structures that are being built into operation as soon as possible. We did not try to discover each other's shortcomings at the planning sessions in order to hide our own blunders while referring to them.

When objectively analyzing the situation, ways were outlined each time for accelerating the pace of construction; eliminating troubles and the lack of coordination were required of the executors who were controlling their work. Our good business relations with the administrators of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Main Administration of Assembly and Construction, and the Main Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz Construction Administration helped in finding a common language more quickly and always gave a positive result.

The concentration of manpower and resources means a lot. We have not started to degrade the management of enterprises that are under construction. We created one large one, having entrusted it with all the financial functions, providing design and estimate documents, accommodating orders and concluding agreements for the delivery of equipment, apparatuses and materials.

As is well known, the basis of construction is the design. And we actively intervene in the sphere of its development. When technical documents are worked out well the goal becomes clearer and it is easier to select the ways to achieve it. We have established the following procedure when the ministry itself acts as the central client for design research work. This makes it possible to control our contract obligations and schedules for issuing design documents. We constantly remain in contact with the designers and, during the process of developing the documents, we review the technology of the future enterprise and the equipment that has been put into the design as well as the master plan for the structure and its technical provisions.

With such interrelations with designers it is possible to consider more fully the requirements for technological progress, having specified the use of the newest equipment and technology. Passing an examination and being approved, the documents are presented to the general contractor on time, that is, no later than 1 July.

The complexity of the client's position consists of the fact that, having succeeded in building his structure in the established time or ahead of schedule, he must still think of putting it into operation and developing the capacities on time. Therefore, we formed a board of directors beforehand at a meat and dairy complex that was under construction and staffed it with the leading working personnel who took part in the installation, adjustment, and start-up of the equipment. The number of people, who had undergone special training beforehand, increased as the start-up of operations for the structure approached.

Starting with the special features of our enterprises and taking into consideration the fact that stainless steel and pipes, reinforcing rods and other items are often lacking at the time they are needed, we try to deliver them on time out of our reserve for the operational needs of our enterprises.

As is well known the builders usually have neither sufficient time nor manpower to create cultural diversions at the construction site. We voluntarily took this function upon ourselves in combination with the periodic cleaning of the grounds of the structure being built. In addition, many times it was necessary to become involved with adjusting certain types of complicated equipment involved with boiler and compressor work and not waiting for the completion of all construction work in separate areas.

The joint close work with party organizations of those rayons where our structures were being built, the broad development of socialist competition, the regular organization of Saturday workdays and setting aside additional manpower promoted the successful pace of work. On the Saturday workdays that were conducted at the construction sites alone, our people worked about 15,000 man days.

The following fact says that the work went along successfully on a broad front for all industries according to a well thought-out plan: on the day that the formal document of acceptance was signed for the meat packing plant, the members of the state commission were able to taste the products that were made at the new combine.

[Question] The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry has its own construction organization--a mobile mechanized column. What is its contribution in the overall matter? Is any kind of work being done at enterprises to reconstruct industry according to the method of operating that uses one's own resources?

[Answer] Many good deeds are accountable to the PMK [mobile mechanized column]. The construction and assembly work program for the 10th Five-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule. Its collective met the goals for putting the structures and capacities that were planned into operation. All of them were turned over with an evaluation of "good" or "excellent."

The consumer package plant is the largest structure that was independently erected by the mobile mechanized column. The second largest structure which our PMK built was a resort hotel in Shuvelyan.

Yes, our own capabilities have grown. Everything changed after the October (1976) Plenum of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee which worked out measures for executing the CPSU Central Committee decree "Concerning the Results of a Review of the Suggestions by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for Developing Individual Sectors of Industry in the Republic in 1976-1980."

In accordance with the resolution that was approved, the principal resources of contract organizations were concentrated on constructing the foremost and largest enterprises in the national economy. It was recommended that the client's ministries and departments complete the work to reconstruct and technologically re-equip operating enterprises by the method that uses their own resources while relying on their construction organizations. Therefore, the problem of strengthening the PMK became especially urgent.

A task was assigned of supplying construction with an industrial base, whose foundation is comprised of modern technology, precast reinforced concrete and metal structural components. In the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry as well they concerned themselves with the needs of the local builders with understanding. In a short period of time the mechanized column was equipped with various machines. The PMK's industrial base was filled with shops that make carpentry items and metal structural components, machinery and repair workshops, warehouses and administrative and everyday service buildings.

Practice shows that it is easy and difficult for such a construction organization as our PMK to operate. For a large portion of the volume of construction and assembly work must be completed under the conditions in operating enterprises. And success often depends on how the collectives of the enterprise that is being reconstructed help the construction workers, how they vacate the area and supply equipment. Since both parties are soon under the jurisdiction of one and the same owner--the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry--solving the problems that arise is usually not put into long drawn out language.

For the ministry as a whole, the portion of expenditures for equipment of the total amount of capital expenditures grew by a factor of one and a half in comparison with the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the volume of incompleting construction was lower than the fixed standard.

Along with the renovation of equipment at operating enterprises the ministry does much work to reduce the timeframe for developing new capacities. The collectives of the enterprises are also actively engaged with these problems. Construction sections were formed at many of them. They are operating especially successfully at the Bakinskiy meat packing plant and the Bakinskiy, Nakhichevan' and Sheki meat and dairy combines in the "Bakmoloko" Association. The scale and direction of the measures which are being carried out may be judged by the example of our oldest enterprise--the Bakinskiy meat packing plant. Serious work is being done there to mechanize and automate production, especially for loading and unloading operations, new mechanized flow lines are being made and old ones are being modernized.

The combine built a beautiful everyday services building with their own resources which has a medical section, library and offices that are diverse and of quality.

The swimming pool was reconstructed, and construction was begun on a new three-story everyday services building for the collectives of a sausage plant and refrigeration operations.

During the five years we achieved a noticeable growth in production potential by the method that uses our own resources. Hundreds of units of outmoded equipment are removed and replaced at enterprises annually and the amount of manual labor is reduced. Of the large scale measures I will name the following: 32 mechanized and automated lines and 43 units of new equipment etc. were installed.

[Question] What plans does the sector have in the field of capital construction for the 11th Five-Year Plan?

[Answer] Efforts will be directed towards improving production, more completely utilizing existing capacities and building new ones. During 1982 construction will begin in the village of Khyrdalan on a plant for producing fast-frozen prepared second course dishes with a capacity of 5 tons per shift or 20,000 portions. Construction is also planned for milk and cheese making plants in Kirovabad, Lenkoran', Ismailly, Stepanakert and Zhdanovsk. Much capital is being provided in individual rayons to construct shops for processing so-called secondary cheeses--skim milk, buttermilk and whey. They will be intended for agriculture to fatten young livestock.

A significant portion of capital investments is planned to be allocated toward reconstructing operating enterprises and also to erect structures to protect the environment and to build dwellings and social, culture and everyday service structures.

While relying on the expertise that has been accumulated and expanding it, we will decisively overcome the deficiencies that still exist in capital construction and learn to build quickly, well and economically. The timely start-up of operations for each structure will be our contribution to the implementation of the broad program to more completely satisfy the needs of the population for nutritional products which was introduced at the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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CONSTRUCTION

NEW LEGISLATION CONCERNING FUNDS FOR ECONOMIC INCENTIVE APPROVED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41, Oct 80 pp 11-14

[Article: The Basic Statutes Concerning the Generation and Spending of the Fund for Economic Incentive and the Fund for Social and Cultural Measures and Housing Construction (Bonus Funds) During 1981-1985 in Construction (Contract Activity); Approved 10 June 1980 by a Decision of an Interdepartmental Commission Under USSR Gosplan on Questions of Using New Methods of Planning and Economic Stimulation]

[Text] The current Basic Statutes were worked out on the basis of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 695 from 12 July 1979 "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Work Quality" by considering the expertise which has been accumulated in the area of stimulation and are directed toward accelerating construction and improving the end results of the work by the ministries (departments), industrial construction and assembly associations, trusts, housing construction combines and other construction organizations* and toward intensifying their interest in fulfilling and overfulfilling the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Basic Statutes stipulate the following principles for generating and spending bonus funds.

Simultaneously with the five-year plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, USSR Gosplan is working out for the ministries, USSR departments, and the union republic councils of ministers fixed standards for determining the size of the economic incentive fund and the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction for the five-year plan with their distribution by years.

In accordance with the fixed standards that have been established for the ministries, USSR departments and union republic councils of ministers, fixed standards for generating bonus funds are being correspondingly worked out and sanctioned for subdepartmental agencies in the middle management group** of construction and assembly organizations and also for republic ministries.

* Henceforth, industrial construction and assembly associations, trusts, housing construction combines and other construction and assembly organizations, to whom the effect of the statutes concerning the socialistic state's industrial enterprise apply, are called construction and assembly organizations.

** In accordance with the Directives Concerning the Procedure for Ministries and Departments to Work Out General Schemes (Schemes) for Managing Construction, which were sanctioned by USSR Gosstroy and USSR Gosplan Decree No 197/139 dated 12 October 1978, union republic construction ministries of union republics, main administrations for

The absolute sums of the economic incentive fund are determined by calculations that originate with the established fixed standards and indices of the plan according to which the funds are generated.

When the fund generating indices in the draft of the annual plan for the ministry (department), middle management group agency or construction and assembly organization increase (decrease) in comparison with the five-year plan goal for the given year then the absolute sums of the economic incentive fund correspondingly increase (decrease).

Fixed standards for generating funds for social and cultural measures and housing construction are established as a percentage of the fund for economic incentive.

The system of established fixed standards should orient all management groups toward accelerating construction, increasing its efficiency, and completing the plans for putting production capacities and structures into operation according to the established schedule, for the growth in labor productivity and for profits.

An increase in initiative, self-dependence and responsibility by the labor collectives for a rational use of the bonus funds is stipulated in the Basic Statutes as one of the important economic factors in strengthening the influence of the economic mechanism to improve the end results of construction production and the quality of work.

The Basic Statutes define the principles for generating bonus funds which are identical for all ministries (departments) that have construction and assembly organizations.

1. Concerning the procedure for establishing fixed standards for generating bonus funds which are sanctioned in the five-year plan in amounts that are differentiated by years in the five-year plan for the ministries (departments), middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations.

1. With the aim of heightening the interest of ministries (departments), middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations in meeting the goals of the five-year plan and in developing tight annual plans, fixed standards for generating economic incentive funds and funds for social and cultural measures and housing construction with amounts differentiated by years in the five-year plan are being sanctioned for 1981-1985 by the established procedure for ministries (departments), middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations.

The extent of the standards for generating bonus funds at all management levels is determined by an agreement (with participation) by the corresponding committees (soviets) of the trade unions.

2. Fixed standards for generating bonus funds that are differentiated by years in the five-year plan are computed on the basis of the indices for the growth in labor productivity (which are calculated as an increasing total relative to the base year of the five-year plan) and the total sum of profits from contract activity* that are

construction in union republics, all-union and republic construction assembly associations and territorial main administrations (administrations) for construction are regarded as middle management group agencies.

*Henceforth, the total sum of profits from contract activity is called profit.

established for the ministry (department), middle management group agency, and construction and assembly organization and by taking into consideration the sum of the economic incentives fund and the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction which are used in the calculations for the five-year plan.

Fixed standards may be computed by taking into consideration the peculiarities of the individual middle management group agencies or construction and assembly organizations based on other indices as well: by the volume of construction commodity production and the reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work.

When this is done the goals for growth in labor productivity and profits must be included among the number of fund generating indices for each construction and assembly organization, and, in certain organizations, a third fund generating index may be included by considering the nature of their activity.

3. Determining the fixed standards for generating bonus funds for ministries (departments), middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations and the corresponding sums of the bonus funds for 1981-1985 should ensure that the economic basis for the proportions of growth in labor productivity, profits and funds for wages are observed. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that unjustified differences in the amounts of economic incentive for workers in individual construction and assembly organizations are eliminated.

The ministries (departments) may, within the bounds of the fixed standards established for them, sanction increased fixed standards for appropriations to economic incentive funds for construction and assembly organizations if the relative proportion of the work for reconstruction and the technological reequipment of production comprises more than 30 percent of the total construction commodity production of these organizations.

4. When determining the fixed standards for generating bonus funds for middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations, one should take into consideration the fact that of the total sum of bonus funds for the ministry (department) as a whole the following are excluded:

capital which is intended to be assigned to the reserves (central funds) of a ministry (department) or middle management group agencies, in the total amount, as a rule, of up to 15 percent of the sum of each bonus fund for the ministry (department) as a whole. The amount of reserves and central funds for the middle management group is established by the ministry (department) in agreement with the corresponding trade union committee;

capital which is intended to generate bonus funds in newly formed construction and assembly organizations.

5. Fixed standards for generating economic incentive funds are established for each percent (point) of growth in labor productivity based on a percentage of the fund for wages, starting with the growth in this index which is specified for the corresponding year of the five-year plan and by considering the portion of the economic incentive fund which is intended to stimulate the realization of this index. When

this is done, the growth in labor productivity is taken as an increasing total from the beginning of the five-year plan and the fund for wages is based on the plan for the base year.

Fixed standards for generating the economic incentive fund from profits are established starting with the sum of profits that is specified by the five-year plan for the corresponding year of the five-year plan and by considering the portion of the economic incentive fund that is intended for stimulating the realization of this index.

The standards for generating the economic incentive fund from construction commodity production are established according to an analogous procedure.

7. The ministries (departments) may differentiate the extent of the standards for generating the economic incentive fund according to one or another fund generating index by considering the main goals that stand before individual middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organization collectives. For this the ministries (departments) may differentiate the portion of the economic incentive fund which is intended to stimulate the realization of one or another index when calculating the standards. When this is done the portion of the economic incentive fund which is intended to stimulate a growth in labor productivity should comprise no less than 50 percent of the sum of the fund which has been fixed by calculations for the corresponding year of the five-year plan.

An example of calculating fixed standards for generating an economic incentive fund based on the indices of labor productivity and profits is given in Appendices No 1 and 2 to the current Basic Statutes.

8. In cases when no goal is stipulated for profits (or profits are stipulated in insignificant amounts) for a construction and assembly organization for certain years of the five-year plan, an advance expenditure of the economic incentive fund is made for the portion that is not covered by profits at the expense of the savings due to the reduced cost of construction and assembly work and the projected buildup in incomplete production.

With an advance expenditure of the economic incentive fund:

the standards for advance appropriations for a year when no profit is stipulated (or stipulated in insignificant amounts) are calculated on the basis of the indices for growth in labor productivity and the savings due to a reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work. When this is done 60 percent of the average annual value of this fund is used, as a rule, to determine the standards for the sum of the advance payment for each economic incentive fund in a given year based on the calculations for the five-year plan (by considering the size of the economic incentive fund that is generated from the planned profit according to the established procedure);

the above standards are used for increasing (decreasing) the established amount of the advance payment to each economic incentive fund in the annual plan even when this advance payment is actually set down in the account.

The standards are determined:

for each percent (point) of growth in labor productivity according to the procedure established in point 5 of the current Basic Statutes;

according to the index for the reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work originating with the total sum of the reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work stipulated in the calculations for the five-year plan for the given year of the five-year plan and by considering the portion of the advance payment to the economic incentive fund which is intended to stimulate the realization of this index.

The above procedure for the advance use of economic incentive funds is used in those cases when the volume of construction commodity output in a given year of the five-year plan comprises no more than 30 percent of the total volume of construction and assembly work.

When the economic incentive fund is used in advance, the savings from the reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work and the projected buildup in incompleting production is temporarily used with the borrowed sum to be compensated during subsequent years of the five-year plan at the expense of the economic incentive fund. In this regard determining the fixed standards for generating the economic incentive fund for subsequent years is done by considering the necessity of compensating for the amount of this fund which was used in the form of an advance and also the remaining portion of this fund that was not taken into account along with the advance use.

An example of the standards relating to the advance use of the economic incentive fund is given in Appendix No 3 to the current Basic Statutes.

If the fund generating indices in the yearly plan prove to be no lower than for the five-year plan, the amount of the advance sum from the economic incentive fund cannot be less than 40 percent of the sum of the average annual value of this fund which was taken into account in the calculations for the five-year plan (within the limits of the savings due to a reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work and the projected buildup in incompleting production).

9. Bonus funds for planned unprofitable construction and assembly organizations are stipulated in the five-year plan to be within the limits of the sum of bonus funds that are established for each ministry (department) as a whole for the corresponding year.

The procedure for determining the standards for generating bonus funds for planned unprofitable construction and assembly organizations is established by an inter-departmental commission under USSR Gosplan.

10. Fixed standards for generating the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction is established by years in the five-year plan in the amount of 40 to 60 percent of the economic incentive fund that is generated by means of deducting from profits (minus the bonuses for putting production capacities and construction sites into operation). When establishing the standards the degree to which

workers of construction and assembly organizations are provided with living space, children's preschool, cultural and personal service institutions etc. is taken into consideration.

11. The standards for generating bonus funds are fixed. Amendments may be inserted into the aforesaid standards of the above mentioned organizations in cases of clarifying the tasks in the five-year plan according to the established procedure.

When the plan for profit and other fund generating indices changes in connection with the introduction of new estimated prices, according to which calculations are made for the production capacities and structures for which construction has been completed and which have been accepted by the clients, new prices and tariffs for products and services which are being produced and used, and new standards for amortization deductions and when the tariff rates and official taxes, wages and tariffs for social insurance increase, the standards for generating incentive funds are recalculated without changing the amounts of these funds.

11. The procedure for planning bonus funds in the annual plan.

12. The size of the economic incentive fund in the plan for a succeeding year is determined by starting with the value of each of the fund generating indices which are specified in the yearly plan and the corresponding fixed standards for deductions to the given fund. When this is done the growth in labor productivity in the yearly plan is computed as an increasing total against the base year of the five-year plan.

13. When counter plans are accepted by the ministries (departments), middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations which exceed the goals of the five-year plan for a succeeding year, the sum of the economic incentive fund in the annual plan for the corresponding year is determined by the following procedure:

for the indices that correspond to the five-year plan tasks for the succeeding year--according to the established standards;

for a percentage (point) of increase in the five-year plan goals--according to the established standards. When this is done the standards that are established for growth in labor productivity increase by a factor of three and the standards that are established from the sum of the profits, volume of construction commodity output and the size of the reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work are increased by a factor of one and a half.

In the case where counter plans are accepted an increase in the economic incentive fund is made according to each fund generating index separately at the expense of and within the limits of the additional profit above the five-year plan goals for the corresponding year which is stipulated in the counter plan, and when there is an absence of the aforesaid additional profit at the expense of the reserves (central funds) of the above mentioned organizations.

14. When annual plans are accepted by ministries (departments) and middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations which, based on their fund

generating indices, are lower than the five-year plan goals for the corresponding year, the sum of the economic incentive fund in the annual plan is determined by standards that are reduced by no less than 10 percent. The specific amounts (scale) of reduction in the standards for generating an economic incentive fund with a decrease in the five-year plan goals are established by the above mentioned organizations in agreement with the corresponding trade union committees.

Examples of computations for the economic incentive fund in the annual plan are given in Appendices No 4 and 5 to the current Basic Statutes.

15. Information concerning the amounts of the bonus funds, which are computed in accordance with the fund generating indices established in the yearly plan and the sanctioned standards, is being reported by construction and assembly organizations to the above mentioned organization which exercises control over the correct use of the sanctioned standards.

16. The size of the economic incentive fund of construction and assembly organizations may be increased at the expense of the capital in the reserves (central fund) of the economic incentive fund.

17. When increasing (decreasing) the projected goals for the ministries (departments), middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations according to the established procedure based on the fund generating indices over the course of a year, the sum of the economic incentive fund that is stipulated in the financing plan is simultaneously increased (decreased) according to the established standards.

18. The size of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction in the annual plan is determined by means of multiplying the established standard by the size of the economic incentive fund which is calculated in accordance with point 10 of the current Basic Statutes.

19. The size of the economic incentive fund in the annual plan is determined by middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations for each type of activity separately (construction, industry, transportation, etc.) according to the established fund generating indices and standards. The total amount of the economic incentive fund for middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations in the annual plan is determined by calculations made by the ministries (departments) in agreement with the corresponding trade union committees as the sum of the economic incentive fund for all types of activity and the capital which is apportioned from the reserves (central funds) of the ministries (departments) and middle management group agencies.

20. Bonus funds are stipulated in the financing plan and are divided among the quarters of the year by the ministries (departments), middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations in proportion to the quarterly distribution of construction commodity output, profit or wage fund.

21. In cases when no profit is stipulated (or is stipulated in insignificant amounts) for individual quarters according to the construction and assembly organizations' plan, an advance expenditure of the economic incentive funds is made for

the portion that is not covered by the balanced profit at the expense of the savings in the cost of construction and assembly work and the projected buildup in incom-
pleted production. When this is done the total amount of capital that is assigned
to the advance expenditure in each of such quarters should not exceed 15 percent of
the annual economic incentive fund.

Savings from a reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work and the projected
buildup in incompleting production are used temporarily with compensation for the bor-
rowed sums coming in subsequent quarters of the given year.

This procedure of an advance expenditure of bonus funds is used in the case where the
volume of construction commodity output in a given period comprises no more than 30
percent of the total volume of contract work in the plan.

22. The procedure for determining the standards for generating bonus funds for 1981-
1985 in newly formed construction and assembly organizations is established by an
interdepartmental committee under USSR Gosplan.

III. The procedure for making deductions to bonus funds during the course
of a year for construction and assembly organizations.

23. Deductions to the economic incentive fund of construction and assembly organiza-
tions are made every quarter. When the plan is fulfilled for the fund generating
indices (including the indices of counter plans) which are computed as an increasing
total from the beginning of the year (quarter, half year, nine months, year) the
deductions are made in amounts stipulated in the annual financing plan for the
corresponding period.

When this is done an estimated profit is used for evaluating how the plan for profit
is fulfilled (when determining the amounts of deductions to the bonus funds), that
is, a balanced profit that is reduced by the sum of the payment for basic production
funds and also by the percentages for using bank credit (besides the percentages for
using credit to cover expenses for incompleting production which are treated in the
established procedure as a result of the financing and economic activity of con-
struction and assembly organizations).

24. When the plan for the fund generating indices is overfulfilled (not fulfilled)
the economic incentive fund is increased (decreased).

When the plan for the fund generating indices (including the indices of counter
plans) is overfulfilled, additional deductions are made to the economic incentive
fund according to the standards (without increasing them for accepting the counter
plans) which were established in accordance with points 5, 6 and 8 of the current
Basic Statutes and which are reduced by no less than 30 percent.

The correction factor for the standards (reduced standards) is not used for that
portion of profits which exceeds the projections and which was generated by means
of putting production capacities and structures into operation ahead of schedule
(the start of operations for which is stipulated by the plan to be during subsequent
periods following the given quarter).

In order to establish the sum by which the plan for estimated profit is overfulfilled (when additional deductions are being made to bonus funds) to which the reduced standards apply, the actual calculated profit above the projections is used, which is reduced by that portion of profits which is above the projections which was generated by means of putting production capacities and structures into operation ahead of schedule.

The above procedure applies to general contractors, housing construction combines and organizations that have the same status as them, and also to subcontract organizations that complete the installation of the principal technological equipment, for whom tasks are specified in the plan for putting capacities and structures into operation in accordance with the indices and schedules for the start of operations which are established by the plan for social and economic development.

When the plan for fund generating indices is not fulfilled deductions to the economic incentive fund are reduced according to the following procedure:

- a) for construction and assembly organizations which have counter plans--according to the increased standards--for the portion of the counter plans that are not fulfilled that are established in point 13 of the current Basic Statutes for stimulating counter plans. For the remaining portion of the plan which is not fulfilled, the economic incentive fund is reduced according to the established fixed standards, which are increased by no less than 30 percent.
- b) for construction and assembly organizations which do not have counter plans--according to the established fixed standards which are increased by no less than 30 percent.

The size of the reduction (increase) in the standards for deductions to the economic incentive fund, when the plan for the fund generating indices is overfulfilled (not fulfilled), is established by the above mentioned organizations in agreement with the corresponding trade union committee.

An increase (decrease) in the size of the economic incentive fund is made when the projected goals for growth in labor productivity are overfulfilled (not fulfilled) based on standards that are a percentage of the sum of the wage fund according to the plan for the base year (1980) of the five-year plan for the period that corresponds to the time that has elapsed since the start of work for the current year.

In cases where labor productivity for the period under consideration proves to be lower than the level of labor productivity for the base period the deductions to the economic incentive fund that are based on this fund generating index are not made except for cases where the reduction in labor productivity is specified in the plan.

An example of calculations for deductions to the economic incentive fund for construction and assembly organizations is given in Appendix No 6 to the current Basic Statutes.

25. When an evaluation is made of how the plan for profits was fulfilled to determine the sum of the deductions to the bonus funds from the profits actually obtained, from which the deductions are made to the economic incentive fund, profits are excluded which were not considered when determining the standards for deductions to the above funds:

profits obtained on communist Saturday workdays;

additional profits that were obtained from organizational and technical measures which were taken and are intended to make up a shortage in internal working capital.

26. In cases where the established schedule is disrupted for putting production capacities and structures into operation (for specialized subcontract organizations for whom production capacities and structures are not specified to be put into operation in the plan--schedules for turning over the complex of special construction and assembly work to the general contractor), the amount of the deductions to the economic incentive fund from the profits for that portion which is related to the given production capacity or structure (complex of special construction and assembly work) is reduced by 10 percent. The above capital is transferred to the central fund of the above mentioned organization (reserve of the ministry) and used for additional stimulation of construction and assembly organizations that have ensured that production capacities and structures were put into operation ahead of schedule (complexes of special construction and assembly work were turned over to the general contractor ahead of schedule).

27. When the plan for the fund generating indices is overfulfilled (not fulfilled) additional deductions (reduced deductions) are made to the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction. When this is done the size of the above additional deductions (reduced deductions) is determined by a method of multiplying the standard which was established in accordance with point 10 of the current Basic Statutes by the amount of additional deductions (reduced deductions) from the profit for the economic incentive fund.

28. Additional deductions to the bonus funds are made at the expense of and within the limits of the profits which are above those projected and according to the established procedure for distributing them.

29. In cases where a construction and assembly organization has no profits or they are not sufficient to generate bonus funds for reasons which are not dependent on its activity, the above mentioned organization may make a decision to generate bonus funds completely or partially at the expense of the capital in the corresponding central funds (reserves for the funds).

30. When the plan for the fund generating indices is not fulfilled bonus funds of construction and assembly organizations are generated according to the established procedure in a reduced amount. When this is done the minimum sum of bonus funds (within the limits of the actual profit that was obtained since the beginning of the year) cannot be less than 40 percent of the projected sum of funds for the period since the beginning of the year.

In cases where bonus funds cannot be generated (even in the minimum sums) based on the results of the work for the year as a whole due to a lack of profits, the funds that were credited for the individual quarters of the year are liable to be compensated for at the expense of the existing balances and next year's deductions to these funds or at the expense of the central funds (reserves) of the above mentioned organization.

The total sum of the bonus funds (including the minimum deductions during individual quarters) cannot exceed the sum of these funds that is specified in the plan for that period when the plan is not fulfilled for the fund generating indices that are an increasing total from the beginning of the year (quarter, half year, nine months, year). The sums of the economic incentive fund that are credited in this case are used as the current bonuses for the collectives of the production units that have fulfilled the plan.

31. The unused savings from the wage fund (within the limits of the profit that is above the plan) which are obtained when compared with the established standard or the projected wage fund, under the conditions for fulfilling the plan for contract work with one's own manpower and the goals for growth in labor productivity, are counted toward the economic incentive fund of construction and assembly organizations at the end of the year.

When the wage fund is overspent, capital from the economic incentive fund (within the limits of the savings from the wage fund that was counted toward this fund during the previous year) is assigned to cover it.

32. The sums of capital that are obtained from clients for the workers' bonus for putting production capacities and structures into operation on schedule and ahead of schedule, a portion of the profits which are obtained by construction and assembly organizations when reducing the timeframe for putting production capacities into operation as compared with the established standards and which are liable to be assigned to bonus funds in the established amounts, and also the sums of the bonuses that are paid out to workers according to the wage fund, are included in the economic incentive fund.

In addition, other incentive capital is included in the above fund according to a special bonus system which is used for a specific purpose.

IV. Spending the capital in the bonus funds of construction and assembly organizations.

33. The capital in the economic incentive fund and the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction is spent according to a joint decision of the administrator of the construction and assembly organization and the corresponding trade union committee in accordance with the estimate approved by them.

The projections of the estimates of expenditures from the bonus funds must be submitted for discussion by labor collectives and, after their approval according to the established procedure, are applied to a collective agreement. The administration and trade union committee inform the workers and employees about the use of the above estimates in the time specified by the collective agreement.

34. When compiling the estimates of expenses from the economic incentive fund including the balance of the fund from the previous year, the administration and trade union committee specify its use in the following basic purposes with specific sums indicated for each category of workers that constitutes a part of the list:

- a) as a bonus for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan according to the established bonus systems and most of all as an incentive to improve the qualitative indices and meet the goals for putting production capacities and structures into operation by considering the results of socialist competition;
- b) as a bonus based on the outcome of socialist competition within construction and assembly organizations according to the results of inspections and contests which are intended to develop and utilize production potentials;
- c) as a one-time bonus for individual workers for meeting especially important production goals;
- d) as a reward payment to workers of a construction and assembly organization for the overall results of work based on the totals for the organization for the year and also to other workers according to the established procedure.

The statutes concerning the procedure and conditions of reward payment for the overall results of the work based on the totals for the year are approved by the administrator of the construction and assembly organization jointly with the trade union committee by considering the recommendations that were approved by the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Questions and VTsSPS [All Union Central Council of Trade Unions] Decree No 217/P-9 dated 8 July 1977:

- e) to render one-time assistance to workers;
- f) as payment to workers for routine leave for that portion which corresponds to the share of their wages that is paid at the expense of the economic incentive fund and to the rayon coefficients for the bonuses that are credited from this fund;
- g) as payment for bonuses and incentives for other achievements in work;
- h) as payment for one-time assistance for economic acquisitions to people who are among the number of servicemen who, after being discharged from the Soviet Army into the reserves, have concluded a work agreement for three years at a construction and assembly organization, in the amounts specified by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 3 dated 3 January 1979 "Concerning Measures for Further Improving Training for Qualified Personnel and for Keeping Them in Construction."

With an advance usage of the economic incentive fund, this fund is spent according to the manner defined in subpoints "a," "b," "c," "e," "f," and "h" of the present point both during individual years of the five-year period and during individual quarters within a year.

The specific manner of using the capital from the economic incentive fund is determined by the construction and assembly organization's administration jointly with the trade union committee.

35. When the annual plans for the fund raising indices are fulfilled and overfulfilled, spare balances of capital for other items in the economic incentive fund

estimate, in addition to the capital stipulated by the estimate for this purpose, may also be assigned to increase the amounts of the rewards for all categories of workers for the overall results of the work of construction and assembly organizations based on the totals for the year. When this is done the capital stipulated by the estimate to be paid as bonuses to administrative, engineering and technical workers and employees for the principal results of economic activity according to the established bonus system, but not spent during the course of the year in connection with the non-fulfillment of projected quarterly indices, should be credited to the reserve of construction and assembly organizations in an amount of no less than 25 percent and may be used for economic incentive during the following year according to the established procedure. The specific amount of capital that is liable to be placed in reserve is determined by the administrator of the above mentioned organization by taking into consideration the strain and conditions for fulfilling the projected goals.

When the goals for the fund generating indices in the annual plans are not fulfilled a reward is paid out in reduced amounts within the limits of the economic incentive fund that is credited according to the established procedure based on the results of the work for the year after deducting the payments that were made during the course of the year. The reduction in the amounts of reward payments based on the results of work for the year should be done by making a comparison with the projected sums specified in the estimate of expenses from the above fund for these purposes.

When this is done the projected sums for rewards that are specified by the estimate are, as a rule, reduced in proportion to the total reduction in the projected economic incentive fund in connection with the plan not being fulfilled.

The specific amounts of reduction in rewards based on the results of work for the year are established for administrative workers of a construction and assembly organization by the administrator of the above organization by agreement with the corresponding trade union committee and for workers of a construction and assembly organization by the administrator of this construction and assembly organization by agreement with the corresponding trade union committee.

When overexpenditures from the wage fund, which are calculated according to the established procedure based on a percentage of the plan which was fulfilled, are not compensated for, then the rewards, which are paid to administrative workers in construction and assembly organizations for the overall results of work of these organizations based on the totals for the year, are reduced up to 50 percent.

36. A one-time incentive may be made either in the form of a monetary reward or in the form of gifts.

Bonuses, incentives and rewards that are paid out of the economic incentive fund, in addition to the capital which is spent to render one-time assistance and to acquire gifts, are included in the average salary of a worker. When computing the average salary to be paid for time spent on out of town jobs, for fulfilling state and social obligations and in other instances when the average salary is computed in accordance with USSR NKT [expansion unknown] Decree No 142 dated 2 April 1930 "Concerning the Average Earnings and Payment for an Incomplete Month" one-twelfth of the reward for the overall results of the work which was paid during the preceding calendar year is considered as part of the earnings for each month.

37. In the estimate of expenses from the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction the following basic approaches are recommended most of all for utilizing it by considering the solutions to the most important social problems of labor collectives:

- a) the construction (partial participation in construction), expansion and capital repair of housing units, children's institutions, dispensaries and also clubs, sports structures and other structures intended for cultural and personal service purposes, and the acquisition of inventory, equipment apparatuses and special means of transportation for the above structures, etc.;
- b) taking health measures including the acquisition of drugs, and vacations for rest and treatment which are given out under the conditions for assigning vacations at the expense of the state social insurance capital and capital from the trade union budget;
- c) taking cultural, educational and physical fitness measures and acquiring the capital for graphic propaganda;
- d) reducing the cost of eating in cafeterias and snack bars in construction and assembly organizations and fortifying children's meals in kindergartens, pioneer and health camps and also the meals of workers who are undergoing treatment in dispensaries;
- e) other goals that are specified by measures for the social development of labor collectives.

Specific approaches to using the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction are determined by the administration of the construction and assembly organization jointly with the trade union committee.

Eight to nine percent of the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction of the given construction and assembly organization may, as a rule, be used as partial compensation for expenditures to economically maintain structures intended for cultural and personal service purposes and pioneer camps.

The sums of capital that are assigned from the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction to finance construction (partial participation in construction) of housing units, children's institutions, dispensaries, clubs, sports structures and other structures intended for cultural and personal service purposes, are specified in the financing plans and capital construction plans of construction and assembly organizations in accordance with the projects assigned to them in the five-year plan and annual plan.

When the plan for fund generating indices is not fulfilled and the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction is generated in lesser amounts in comparison with the plan, it is recommended that the capital in this fund be assigned, first of all, to finance the structures intended for housing, cultural and personal service purposes that are being built in accordance with the annual plans.

38. A portion of the capital in the economic incentive fund may also be used for housing construction and social and cultural measures.

Bonus funds may be used to render material assistance without charge and to partially cancel bank credit for cooperative and individual housing construction for workers in construction and assembly organizations.

All of the living space that is built at the expense of the capital in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction is occupied according to a list which is approved by a joint decision of the administration and trade union committee with a subsequent report made to the executive committee of the soviet of people's deputies.

In houses that were built at the expense of capital in the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction of construction and assembly organizations and with partial participation by the gorispolkom, these construction and assembly organizations set aside for the gorispolkom no less than 6 percent of the living space for moving citizens out of houses that are subject to demolition in connection with clearing parcels of land that are under construction for housing and up to 2 percent for assigning service space to workers who are directly engaged in maintaining and operating the housing fund.

39. The capital from the bonus funds is used strictly for special purposes. The unused balances are carried over to the following year and are not subject to exceptions.

Appendix No 1

Example

Calculating fixed standards for generating an economic incentive fund which are sanctioned in the five-year plan for the middle management group agencies of a ministry

Name of Indices	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Determining the sums of an economic incentive fund on the basis of which the standards for generating an economic incentive fund are calculated for the subdepartmental organizations in the ministry					
1. The total amount of the economic incentive fund determined by calculations for the ministry, in millions of rubles.....	92.4	102.5	106.9	112.7	120.0
2. The amount of capital that is assigned to the reserve of a ministry from the total sum of the economic incentive fund (5 percent of the economic incentive fund for the corresponding year of the five-year plan), millions of rubles	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0
3. The amount of capital that is set aside to generate an economic incentive fund in newly formed construction and assembly organizations from the total sum of the economic incentive fund, in millions of rubles.....	--	3.1	2.7	4.0	1.5

Name of Indices	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
4. The amount of the economic incentive fund that is taken by the ministry to set the standards for generating this fund for middle management group agencies and construction and assembly organizations, in millions of rubles (line 1 - line 2 - line 3).....	87.8	94.3	98.9	103.1	112.5
II. Determining the sums of the economic incentive fund on the basis of which the standards for generating an economic incentive fund for each union republic ministry in the union republic* are calculated					
1. The total amount of the economic incentive fund that is determined by calculations for the ministry, in millions of rubles.....	19.6	22.4	23.0	24.5	26.0
2. The amount of capital that is assigned to the central funds of a union republic ministry (10 percent of the economic incentive fund for the corresponding year of the five-year plan) from the total sum of the economic incentive fund, in millions of rubles.....	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6
3. The amount of the economic incentive fund that is taken by the ministry to calculate the standards for generating this fund for construction and assembly organizations, in millions of rubles (line 1 - line 2)..... including the portion of the economic incentive fund that is intended to stimulate:	17.7	20.2	20.7	22.1	23.4
growth in labor productivity:					
in millions of rubles.....	8.9	10.1	10.4	11.1	11.7
as a percentage of the economic incentive fund.....	50	50	50	50	50
growth in profits:					
in millions of rubles.....	8.8	10.1	10.3	11.0	11.7
as a percentage of the economic incentive fund.....	50	50	50	50	50
III. Calculating the fixed standards for generating an economic incentive fund for each union republic ministry in the union republic**					
A. Calculating the standards for generating an economic incentive fund by the growth in labor productivity					
1. The growth in labor productivity as an increasing total relative to the base year of the five-year plan as a percentage of the plan for 1980.....	104.0	108.5	113.4	117.5	123.0

Name of Indices	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
2. The portion of the economic incentive fund that is intended to stimulate growth in labor productivity, in millions of rubles.....	8.9	10.1	10.4	11.1	11.7
3. The planned wage fund for the base year (1980) of the five-year plan-- 329 million rubles.....	x	x	x	x	x
4. The standard for generating an economic incentive fund by the growth in labor productivity as a percentage of the wage fund for the base year (1980) of the five-year plan (line 2 + line 1 x line 3 x 100)	0.026	0.028	0.028	0.029	0.029
B. Calculating the standards for generating an economic incentive fund from profits					
1. Profit, in millions of rubles....	120.0	138.0	145.0	155.0	170.0
2. The portion of the economic incentive fund that is intended to stimulate growth in profit, in millions of rubles.....	8.8	10.1	10.3	11.0	11.7
3. The standard for generating an economic incentive fund from profits as a percentage of the profits (line 2 + line 1 x 100).....	7.33	7.32	7.10	7.10	6.88

* The sums of the economic incentive fund for other middle management group agencies are determined according to an analogous procedure.

** The standards for generating the economic incentive fund for other middle management agencies are calculated according to an analogous procedure.

Appendix No. 2

Example

Calculating the fixed standards for generating an economic incentive fund for a production construction and assembly association

Name of Indices	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
I. The amount of the economic incentive fund that is taken to calculate the standards for generating an economic incentive fund for a production construction and assembly association, in millions of rubles.....	0.78	0.87	0.92	1.03	1.13

Name of Indicator	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
including the portion of the economic incentive fund that is intended to stimulate:					
growth in labor productivity:					
in millions of rubles.....	0.39	0.44	0.46	0.52	0.57
as a percentage of the economic incentive fund.....	50	50	50	50	50
growth in profits:					
in millions of rubles.....	0.39	0.43	0.46	0.51	0.56
as a percentage of the economic incentive fund.....	50	50	50	50	50
II. Calculating the fixed standards for generating an economic incentive fund					
A. Calculating the standards for generating an economic incentive fund by the growth in labor productivity					
1. The growth in labor productivity as an increasing total relative to the base year of the five-year plan as a percentage of the plan for 1980	104.0	109.0	114.5	120.0	126.0
2. The portion of the economic incentive that is intended to stimulate growth in labor productivity, in millions of rubles.....	0.39	0.44	0.46	0.52	0.57
3. The planned wage fund for the base year (1980) of the five-year plan--11.5 million rubles.....	x	x	x	x	x
4. The standards for generating an economic incentive fund by the growth in labor productivity as a percentage of the wage fund for the base year (1980) of the five-year plan (line 2 + line 1 ÷ line 3 x 100).....	0.033	0.035	0.035	0.038	0.039
B. Calculating the standards for generating an economic incentive fund from profits					
1. Profit, in millions of rubles.....	3.70	4.65	6.60	5.30	7.40
2. The portion of the economic incentive fund that is intended to stimulate growth in profits, in millions of rubles.....	0.39	0.43	0.46	0.51	0.56
3. The standard for generating an economic incentive fund from profits as a percentage of the profit (line 2 ÷ line 1 x 100).....	10.54	9.25	6.97	9.62	7.57

Appendix No. 3

Example

Determining the amount of the economic incentive fund in the five-year plan that is used in the form of an advance and the standards for generating it in a construction and assembly association

Name of Indices	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Determining the amount of the economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance					
1. Profit, in millions of rubles.....	4.00	4.65	--	9.80	5.30
2. The amount of the economic incentive fund that is determined by calculations for construction and assembly associations, in millions of rubles.....	0.74	0.83	0	1.83	1.00
3. The amount of the economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance:					
as a percentage of the average annual sum of this fund according to the five-year plan.....	--	--	60	--	--
in millions of rubles..... (the sum for line 2 + 5 x line 3 + 100) (0.74 + 0.83 + 0 + 1.83 + 1.00) + 5 x 60 + 100	--	--	0.53	--	--
II. Calculating the standards for generating an economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance					
A. The standard for generating an economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance by growth in labor productivity					
1. The growth in labor productivity as an increasing total relative to the base year of the five-year plan as a percentage of the plan for 1980.....	104.2	108.8	114.5	119.4	125.0
2. The portion of the economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance and intended to stimulate a growth in labor productivity:					

Name of Indices	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
a) as a percentage of the amount of the fund that is used in the form of an advance.....	--	--	50	--	--
b) in millions of rubles.....	--	--	0.26	--	--
3. The planned wage fund for the base year (1980) of the five-year plan--10.7 million rubles.....	x	x	x	x	x
4. The standard for generating an economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance by the growth in labor productivity as a percentage of the planned wage fund for the base year (1980) of the five-year plan: (line 2b + line 1 + line 3 x 100) $\frac{0.26}{114.5} + 10.7 \times 100$	--	--	0.021	--	--
5. The standard for generating an economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance from the reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work					
1. The sum of the savings due to a reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work, in millions of rubles.....	--	--	8.5	--	--
2. The portion of the economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance which is intended to stimulate a reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work:					
a) as a percentage of the amount of the economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance	--	--	50	--	--
b) in millions of rubles.....	--	--	0.26	--	--
3. The standard for generating an economic incentive fund that is used in the form of an advance from the reduction in the cost of construction and assembly work as a percentage of the sum of the savings..... (line 2b + line 1 x 100) (0.26 + 8.5) x 100 = 3.10	--	--	3.10	--	--

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CONSTRUCTION

FRUNZE MEETING DISCUSSES STATUS OF ANTISEISMIC CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by B. Kuz'menko (Frunze): "The Most Reliable Housing"]

[Text] Each year more than 500 million rubles and about a million tons of rolled metal are expended in our country to implement the special antiseismic measures that are incorporated in designs. These and other facts were cited at the All-Union seminar-conference, "On the Quality of Construction in the Country's Seismic Regions," that was organized by USSR Gosstroy and held its meeting in Frunze. First Deputy Chairman of USSR Gosstroy M. G. Chentemirov participated in its work.

The construction of 4- and 5-story housing in seismic regions—in Alma-Ata, let's say—used to be considered an unjustifiable risk. Right now they are an ordinary phenomenon. Blocks of 16-story housing have risen up in Kishinev and Tbilisi. High rises, having crossed the Okhotsk Sea, are based even on Kamchatka. Consequently, we have learned to design and we have learned to build.

The phrase, "we have learned," is especially apropos here. The fact is that, up until recently, specialists knew very little about the mechanism of the effect of earthquakes on various structures. The network of seismic-engineering stations that was created in the country has accumulated information that gives baseline data for verifying and refining methods for analyzing and designing seismic resistance for constructional structure.

In particular, much work has been done by Georgia's designers. Proposals for improving and unifying structure of the ISS-04 housing series have enabled the quality of their manufacture at the plants to be raised, erection of buildings to be improved, and metals- and labor-intensiveness to be reduced. Three hundred and fifty standard designs, according to which 1,200 buildings have been built, have been created on the basis of this series.

Unfortunately, not always is construction of high quality in areas subject to earthquakes.

Last year architectural-construction control organs suspended the erection of two and a half thousand different facilities—in Magadan, Tbilisi, Nakhodka, Tapse, Dushanbe and other cities of the country. One hundred and fifty million

rubles were taken from the settlements' accounts of construction organizations. At some structures, up to 5 percent of their budget-estimated cost has been spent on remodeling and repairing damage.

And here is what is concealed behind these figures. A dormitory was built in Neftezavodsk (Turkmenia) without reinforcement of the brick masonry, the antiseismic ring was broken, and so on. Serious violations of antiseismic measures are permitted at Uzbekistan facilities--70 percent of the buildings erected there have various defects.

These deficiencies are direct violations of the Construction Norms and Regulations. But what caused them? In Kirgizia, at the initiative of the republic's Gosstroy, an analysis was made of cases of damage and it was found that one of the main causes is concealed in the incompetency of engineers and technicians. Graduates of construction institutes and tekhnikums are oriented extremely poorly to questions connected with the erection of buildings in seismic regions. It is also a fact that the training program pays little attention to the technology of construction, and it is still constantly being shortened.

It is not accidental that a rule has been established in Kirgizia under which all engineers and technicians of ministries, agencies, associations, trusts and administrations are required to spend 2-3 years in a special course of study. Construction superintendents and foremen must have a certificate for the right to conduct operations.

At the same time, as experience shows, even a high level of training of an engineer does not guarantee against work of poor quality. It is no accident that construction ministries of the country have adopted the policy of introducing various systems for quality control.

Monitoring is an important component of these comprehensive systems.

For example, the whole territory of Tadzhikistan has been subdivided into six construction zones, to which responsible Gosstroyinspektsiya [the Gosstroy Inspectorate] staff workers have been assigned. They are also responsible for the organization of monitoring. The inspecting brigades include representatives of the inspectorate, the client's technical-surveillance service, design institutes, local architectural-construction organs and people's control organs.

The results of the inspection and the appropriate solutions are quickly delivered to the supervisor of the construction administrations. It is proposed that they take the necessary measures in 3-5 days. A typical point: the commission, in a required procedure, identifies the recurrence of errors and indicates the direction in which the SMU [construction and installing administration] collective must apply its efforts.

The concluding step of the inspection is a special meeting, which usually is conducted at the oblast center. Representatives of party and soviet organs, the managers of construction organizations, foremen, superintendents, brigade leaders and workers are invited to it.

Such an approach to the matter has raised the authoritativeness of the inspection. Today all the commission's instructions, without exception, are carried out in the established procedure. The quality of the work has been raised sharply.

Participants of the meeting at Frunze also discussed other problems connected with further improving construction quality in the country's seismic regions.

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

NEW CONSTRUCTION PLANNING RULES BEING VIOLATED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by the STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA editorial board—a collective correspondent of PRAVDA: "The Builders Need Realistic Plans"]

[Text] The builders are completing work on the plan for next year. This fall the industry's collectives have been waiting with special impatience: for the first time, the plan is to be made up in accordance with the special rules of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree about improving the economic mechanism. This decree will solve many chronic problems for the builders.

First of all a qualitatively different indicator—commodity output, or the introduction of enterprises into operation—has come to replace the gross indicator. This means that financially intensive work at a facility will cease to be advantageous, and the turnover of finished capacity to the customer will become a vital necessity.

No few measures have been planned for implementing this general policy. Primarily, the dates for issuance of design and budget-estimating documentation have been brought 2 months closer. Then it was decided to determine more precisely the capacity of the contracting organizations, so the workload would lie within their capabilities. Also planned were other measures for carrying out the main requirement of the next five-year plan: the plan should be intense and realistic.

But now the traditional dates for turnover of orders by the client ministries, coordination of the contracting organizations, and issuance of documentation have passed. And a multitude of letters testifying to the survivability of past planning flaws are in the mailbox of STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA's editorial board, as in former years.

Let's investigate according to procedure. The plan should be strenuous, that is, each economic subunit should strive for the greatest yield from the funds invested in the national economy. In this sense, everything is well. The figures on capital investment that are specified for the starting year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan are much higher than for the current year.

But indeed, the formula is bifold: the plan is intense and it is realistic. Let us examine its second part. Even with the most superficial analysis, it is obvious that at times it is not exactly realistic. Let us take, just for one example, the USSR Ministry of Construction. The plan for contracting work that USSR Gosplan established for this agency for 1981 grew by 16.1 percent over the work expected at present. Experience indicates that the ministry did not master more than 3 percent growth in recent years. However, be that as it may, the planning organs, in calling for a substantial rise in construction work volume, have decided to provide this contractor with additional resources—machinery, materials and people. Perhaps it was decided to put the ministry in a privileged status? By no means. Everything remains practically at today's level. The approved program is short 200,000 tons of rolled metal—a deficit of more than 10 percent of that needed for the approved program. Thirteen to 15 percent of the lumber, pipe, asphalt and other materials needed for plan fulfillment are lacking. It turns out that USSR Gosplan, after setting the task for the builders, makes it unrealistic, since it has not allocated adequate resources for it.

However, the builders well know: there will be about as much material as it is possible to put into the job, based upon the contracting organization's potential.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in one of his speeches that it is necessary to learn how to build within one's means, just as one learns to live within one's means. Neither planning organs nor many clients or contractors have learned how to do this until now, and the prospect of work under the new terms of the economic mechanism does not nudge them into doing this.

Our editorial mailbox and papers prepared by correspondents and by an author's collective not on the staff state that a certain invisible but very real psychological barrier is preventing introduction of the extraordinarily important and timely decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers about improving the management mechanism. Many managers cannot overcome it at all in order to plan the work according to the final result of construction operations—the introduction of facilities into operation—and not in accordance with the rubles assimilated, or, in everyday parlance, spent without turnover.

The development of drafts of the plan for the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan has given no small amount of confirmation of that. First of all, the capacity of the construction organizations was to be determined during the second half of last year and the first half of the current year. Actually, what kind of reality can a plan be said to have if the contracting firm's capabilities are not known? But the procedure for calculating capacity that was worked out after the decree proved to be extremely poor, so it cannot be used at all. And if there is no authentic information about what the contractor can do, that means that the workloads are whatever you wish, and then we will look into it.

And they gave out workloads. For example, the Ministry of Construction of Lithuania can be expected to do 335 million rubles' worth of work, but orders have arrived for 501 million rubles worth for 1981, 590 million for 1982. Will the republic's builders be able to endure such a workload completely? For each client is striving by all means to include his job in the plan and is appealing for the support of local party organizations and higher jurisdictions.

The illness of planning that is not validated by the figures has overcome not just the old, experienced contracting ministries but the newly organized USSR Minvostokstroy [Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions] right away is also infected with all the traditional ailments: only 2 out of 30 client ministries have given Glavdal'stroy [Main Administration for Construction in the Far East] substantiated realistic plans that were supported with both documentation and resources and by the capacity of the contracting organizations. The rest are slowly but surely pushing bundles of ever newer tasks into already swollen portfolios.

Let us recall the experience of that same Ministry of Construction of Lithuania. For the fourth year, the republic's collectives are operating under the terms of an economic experiment, on complete self-support. In order to cover expenditures with income, taking into account payments of interest for bank credit for uncompleted performance, the construction organization's profitability should be at least 10-12 percent. The contractor, who has not received design and budget-estimating documentation since the very start of erection of the facility, or the resources, is inevitably doomed to an increase in the time taken to erect the capacity. And that also means paying increased interest on the bank credit, which automatically reduces profit and incentive funds. So it often happens that one construction-work participant is guilty but another bears the responsibility.

The impression could be created that STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA protects the workers of its industry, accusing whomever it pleases except its own of planning deficiencies. This is not so. Today a situation is unfolding under which an unsubstantiated plan is advantageous to practically all construction participants. USSR Gosplan is required, at the stage of formulation of the year's tasks, to consider formally the interests of all client ministries. The latter sigh with relief when they manage, by various means, to work into the plan a facility that has not been provided with equipment, documentation and financing. For they know that it is important to begin the construction project, and it is compulsory that it be completed—it is forbidden to freeze capital investment. The builders especially do not resist, on receiving an unrealistic plan. They know that no one will make them responsible, in all severity and adherence to principal, for a stoppage: everyone knows that the task is impracticable. Then they will be given still more resources under the swollen plan.

As a result, in each contracting ministry there are 3 or 4, and sometimes a good 10, main or territorial administrations that have not once carried out the plan during the current five-year period. For example, the Kirov Territorial Administration of USSR Ministry of Construction. During the past 5 years its plan was realized only by 85-90 percent. And each year the managers of the administration had signed their names to the unfulfilled task. First, it enabled additional material resources to be received, as has already been noted. Second, it enabled them to distribute the work in their own way, extracting the financially intensive work at the facilities, leaving the cheapest—the finishing work—for the indeterminate future. That is why uncompleted construction is growing here, that is why each year the deadlines for introducing facilities are not being met. And it appears as if the Kirov builders' collective is reconciled to the role of laggard. Even at party meetings here they discuss not questions of fulfilling the plan for contracting work as a whole but only at "individual jobs." Such collectives simply have stopped struggling for plan fulfillment and the plan itself is transformed from a mobilizing factor into an empty formality.

But perhaps local organs are against unrealistic plans? No, at times it is extremely suitable for them. For if some facilities do not get completed on time and the plan is disrupted, then it is possible to persuade, and sometimes even simply to compel, the builders to redistribute resources to jobs necessary only to the given region or oblast. Such supervisors worry little over the fact that local interests do not by far always coincide with state interests.

Is this not why, right after confirmation of the state plan for the next year, ministries, agencies and local soviets of people's deputies add at least a thousand facilities to the task? And the funds and forces of the contracting organizations are diverted to each of these construction projects. If the task will be realistic, not one builder will venture going to an outside facility, for he is simply left with no arguments for protection from the control organs. This means that each agency and subunit must be given a plan in which its potential has been considered. Such a comprehensively substantiated plan, fortified with material, labor and financial resources will unconditionally be carried out successfully.

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

OUTLOOK FOR BUILDING MOSCOW HOUSING, AMENITIES OUTLINED

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Interview with G. V. Makarevich, chief of the Main Architectural Planning Administration of the Moscow Soviet Ispolkom, by Lev Kolodnyy: "The City Looks into the Future"]

[Text] Housing construction, as was noted at the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is a major socio-economic problem. It is recognized that the current scale of it must be preserved during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, while improving, in so doing, the quality of the housing.

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent Lev Kolodnyy asked G. V. Makarevich, chief of the Main Architectural Planning Administration of the Moscow Soviet Ispolkom, to answer questions about what the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will give to Moscow, particularly its urban-development program.

[Answer] Of course, the important decision adopted by the party and the government--to retain the current scale of construction during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan--gladdens every Muscovite. Moscow, as is known, is the country's largest construction site, and it will remain so in the future.

Let us recall what the Tenth Five-Year Plan gave us, so the magnitude of the job that lies ahead will become clear to us. Five years ago not one of the 76 Olympic facilities existed: the 30 stories of the Izmaylovskiy Hotel building above the Izmaylovskiy Park subway station had not been raised then, and trains were not running from the Taganskaya Square to Novogireyev and to Perovo, the last of 5 cities that were included in the capital's city limits 20 years ago. The walls of the Olympic Complex had not been seen above Mir Prospekt, and at the Olympic Village site log cabins darkened the real village of Nikol'skiy. One could spend a long time enumerating the new construction projects of specially designed and regular buildings. I will say only that everything created can be expressed by two numbers--4 million and 1 million. More than 4 million square meters of housing space and 1 million square meters of production space per year, that is the annual pace for Moscow.

And so it will be in the future. But I want to call this to the reader's attention: without changing the quantity, the quality should be improved sharply, and

right here the task is posed at once of not standing still, but of moving far ahead. Everyone sees that Moscow today is erecting housing more attractive and better than it did 5 years ago.

While previously housing was assembled mainly in 9 and 12 stories, the picture is different now. I will cite some figures. During the forthcoming five-year plan, half of the buildings will be of 16 stories. Many have seen it: they have spacious apartments with a large kitchen and hall, higher quality finishing of the apartment, and many other advantages.

A fifth of the homes is still higher—22 and 25 stories, and our housing construction combines and building-materials industry plants are arranging for the output of parts that will enable these skyscrapers to be erected at the regular Moscow pace—a story every few days. Only a fourth of the houses will be 12-14 stories in height.

[Question] Does the 9-story apartment house continue to be erected?

[Answer] Yes, but I will remark that only where it is dictated by architectural considerations, such as, for example, in the historic center of Moscow.

[Question] Where are the new residential rayons located?

[Answer] Strogino continues to be developed, and shortly it will get a bridge and the shortest of routes to the city center. Not far away a site has been chosen for the Krylatskoye residential rayon, so five poultry factories outside the city limits must be constructed on time. Not far from the Olympic Village, the village of Nikulino has been preserved. This is another place for new Moscow Construction projects. There is increasing activity in Mar'in. This is in southeastern Moscow, which had been bypassed until recent years. But now, all at once, major rebuilding will begin here. For this purpose, land occupied by engineering structures—Lyublinskiye Polya—is being released. Sand is to be washed up in the floodplain of the Moscow River, in the area of Filey, Nagatino, Borisovo and Lyublino. These also are the sites of new construction. So, naturally, regions known to everyone, beginning with Cheremushka and ending with those that have appeared comparatively recently, are to be completed, and their development will be denser.

[Question] Speaking about these regions, one cannot help but speak about the new centers of layout zones, of which there are seven, according to the master plan....

[Answer] Yes, this is one of the most important ideas of our plan, and in coming years all these centers will have to be formed with greater relief. Thus, the center of the North is already well known to all—it is in the area of Ulitsa Koroleva, where a television-radio complex and the Kosmos Hotel appeared recently. A dramatic theater and many other buildings are to be erected there. Let's take the East. A complex of hotels, the Sports Palace, and a cinema-concert hall near the Izmaylovskiy Park subway are only the start.

Ulitsa Garibal'di and the square close to it, which has not been utilized for a long time, are the center of the Southwest. Here there is still another point of application of efforts. The Lyublinskiye Ponds, Kashirskoye Shosse and

Mozhayskoye Shosse--these are places where citywide ensembles will be formed. Sites for higher and more expressive buildings, hotels, cinemas and stores, without which there can be no center for attracting the residents, have been selected here.

[Question] What is new in old Moscow, in the historical core, in the central layout zone?

[Answer] The area of the 9 reserved zones covers 540 hectares of land, less than 1 percent of the whole territory. But here the architects and builders have a more complicated problem, for almost every structure here requires a special approach. Designs for pedestrian streets are being developed, particularly in the areas of Arbat, the Kuznetskiy Bridge and Stolesnikov. However, major forces of many organizations are required to solve this interesting task. Many old buildings and monuments of the Middle Ages and of more recent times will get a new life. It is planned to restore an ensemble in Tsaritsyn, and also the ancient fortresses of Vysoko-Petrovskiy and Rozhdestvenskiy and other monasteries that have been converted into museums.

Many production facilities not characteristic of the center will be removed from the area of the reserved streets. In redeploying plants and factories from the center, it is planned to build 2 million square meters of production space.

[Question] New enterprises will appear?

[Answer] Only those that will serve the needs of the city's residents. Here are the designations of them--a meat-processing plant, a dairy combine, a factory for baby foods, a beer brewery and a plant for nonalcoholic beverages. All these are food-industry enterprises. New light-industry enterprises, particularly a factory for fashionable shoes, will also be built.

[Question] Now I would like to talk about transportation, the subway and new bridges.

[Answer] Muscovites can be gladdened--during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the pace of subway building will be sharply increased--1½-fold. Moscow will obtain almost 30 km of underground railroad. The new residents of Orekhovo-Borisovo will have a subway, and an underground line will run from Kashirskaya to Brateyev. Still another route from the Sadovoy Ring will extend along Varshavskoye Shosse--to Chertanovo and to the Krasnyy signal tower. This same line will go from the Dobryninskaya area to the center, to the V. I. Lenin Library, where a high-capacity train-changing complex will be established. Another segment of track within the Sadovoy Ring will connect the Marksistskaya Railroad Yard, which appeared recently, to Taganka and Zamoskvorech'ye and Novokuznetskaya Railroad Yard, where a large transshipment complex also is being established. It is planned to build the Timiryazevskiy Radius from Novoslobodskaya to the north and to extend the Kaluzhskiy Radius to the area of Yasenev.

It is also planned to develop the streetcar system.

Three new bridges will be thrown up over the Moscow River. Aside from those mentioned above is one that will join Strogino with Shchukin, a bridge is planned

for Krylatskoye, and also one between Lyublino and Borisovo. All of them are in a part of Moscow where bridges have not been built before.

Naturally, communications will be developed. It is planned to build more than 50 ATS's (automatic telephone exchanges).

The streets of Moscow will be beautified in various sections by new buildings for personal services, palaces for fashions, and self-service department stores. The erection of the largest department store in the Komsomol'skaya Square area is being completed, and other stores, restaurants and cafes and dining rooms will be opened up.

And, finally, about something that does not arrest one's attention as much, say, as apartment-house blocks but without which the city cannot live. I have in mind engineering structures, which give Moscow water, heat and gas. I will name only certain of the largest facilities. The Rzhevskiy hydraulic-engineering unit and new capacity for an industrial water main. Construction of large purification structures is commencing in the area of Pakhra.

It is not easy to enumerate everything that will appear during the new five-year plan. This is an enormous creative program worthy of our great city and of our time.

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

NEW TYPE HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN MURMANSK

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by V. Shvets, chief engineer at Murmanskgrazhdanproyekt Institute:
"Profitability"]

[Text] In developing the building plans for the southern sector of Murmansk, the architectural concept of organizing wind shelter spaces turned out to be extremely difficult for us planners. Actually, the space-planning solutions for the Murmansk Series 1-464D apartment houses do not meet the requirements set forth in the presently active SNiP [construction norms and regulations] P-L 1-71. A joint and creative group of engineers from Murmanskgrazhdanproyekt and a DSK [house-building combine] carried out a search for an answer to the problem as to how best to observe the normative requirements. It succeeded in planning unit-sections which conformed to the principal city-construction concept and ensured the required number of one, two and three room apartments, in conformity with the demographic needs.

The concept of wind-shield spaces took into account a problem considered to be of extreme importance to the Far North regions: heat economy in the buildings and reduced expenditures of construction materials. The complicated terrain of Murmansk was not a hindrance with regard to the establishment of wind-shield zones. The experience of group planning, together with the participation by specialists from allied departments, also proved to be useful here. Allow me to cite one example. It is generally known that long supporting piles are required for buildings erected on loose ground. Taking advantage of the experience of the Latvian builders, we attempted to employ sectional piles with a bolted joint. But the labor expenses for installing the joint were high. We were not satisfied with this. Nor was the process simplified by substituting a welded joint for the bolted one. It was not until creative collaboration had been achieved between the Scientific Research Institute of Foundations and Underground Structures, the Murmanskgrazhdanproyekt Institute and the Murmanskzhilstroy Trust that it became possible to develop pile footings made out of sectional prismatic piles and having simple and reliable joints of the glass type. We raised the workloads for such piles to 90 tons. The introduction of this method made it possible to develop such sites in the southern sector of Murmansk, sites which were considered to be unsuitable for building. It was precisely on this worthless land that more than 200,000 square meters of well organized housing space were made available.

During the planning and building of the southern sector, the collective of our institute maintains creative collaboration not only with the contractual

organizations of USSR Mintyazhatroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction] but also with the organizations of USSR Minmontazhapetastroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work]. Together with specialists of the Murmansk Installation Administration of the Tsentrosantekhmontazh [Central Sanitary Engineering Installation Trust of the Glavsantekhmontazh] Trust, we planned and introduced into construction operations unitized and completely prefabricated heating centers for the apartment houses. The equipment for the heating centers is not presently being assembled at the construction site, but rather it is being gathered together completely in workshops, delivered to the project in completely assembled form and thereafter installed by means of a crane in a special compartment in the basement of the apartment house. The labor expenditures for the preparation of such a heating center were reduced by 50 percent and even more important, all of the work with the exception of the fitting was carried out under plant conditions rather than at the construction site. On the second day following the completion of the installation work, it was possible to supply heat throughout the buildings under construction. The heating system operates in a faultless manner. Our institute called for the heating supply networks to be installed beneath the floors in the apartment houses. This eliminated the need for burying hundreds of cubic meters of reinforced concrete ducts in the ground, it resulted in savings of 165 tons of metal and 500 tons of cement and it lowered the annual cost of housing construction by 440,000 rubles. Yes and the operation and repair of the intra-block heating networks were facilitated considerably.

The search for new space-planning, design and technological solutions is being continued in our institute, in accordance with the principles set forth in the city-construction agreement and in close collaboration with the production workers. A group of authors consisting of V. Shvets, L. Zakharov, N. Chigin, S. Goshtovt, T. Smirnova and others proposed considerably better space-planning solutions for the unit-sections. The apartments will have large auxiliary areas, separate entrances into all rooms, ceilings 3 meters in height, larger bathrooms, built-in closets, additional mezzanines in which to store household articles and clothes dryers. A special area will be set aside on each floor for drying linen, with the area protected by a decorative screen.

We will create this new housing series in collaboration with specialists attached to the Murmansk House-Building Combine. Through the use of twin-module panels on the exterior walls, we will eliminate the need for vertical joints that are susceptible to rainfall. The "room-size" ceiling panels improve the sound insulation and less steel is employed for reinforcing the panels. Use is made of space units for the elevator shafts and the garbage removal chutes. The elevator machine room is lower than the roof and at no time does it come into contact with the protective elements of the apartments.

The first such house will be made available to new residents of the northern region next year.

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

CLOSING OF REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE PLANT QUESTIONED

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by V. Pankratov, correspondent of STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA: "A Shop was Built and Closed; Improve the Production of Reinforced Concrete"]

[Text] Samples of reinforced concrete pipe are resting on stands near the entrance to one of the shops at the Chelyabinsk ZhBI [Reinforced Concrete Components] Plant No 1. They are excellent, high quality pipes in five diameters from 500 to 1500 mm. But you step into the shop and stop in bewilderment. It turns out that the samples at the entrance are only a reminder of the former capabilities of the shop. Centrifuged stand pipes (with the exception of the 500 mm diameter size) are no longer being produced here already....

The shop that was put into operation in 1961 with a capacity of 10,125 cubic meters of pipe per year was thus never able to reach this limit and never once produced the full line of products. In the words of the deputy chief of the Stroydetal'konstruktziya Administration in Glavyuzhuralstroy, I. Klovakiy, the shop was unlucky from the very beginning.

Mishaps in the new industry in Chelyabinsk began when one bay was built instead of two. Therefore, it was not five pipe diameters that were turned out but only one. The years passed and only after the persistent intervention of the people's control committee in the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises was money allocated to construct a second bay. And all the while the expensive centrifuges and machinery rusted under an awning.

No one in Chelyabinsk can explain why pipes with a diameter of 1250 and 1500 mm were almost never produced. The administrators of the plant and the main administration contend that there were no orders for them -- transporting them is difficult. Other reasons are also named. The fact of the matter, apparently, is that the main administration and the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises itself did not need such pipes. The passiveness and unwillingness to put all of the lines into operation came from this. Only two diameters were made. Now they are manufacturing the "500 mm" and 6000 cubic meters per year at that. In December they will stop and dismantle the last line. They will place equipment in the shop to produce KPD [large panel housing construction] components.

Why, then, are they completely stopping the production of centrifuged reinforced concrete stand pipes anyway? Let's refer to the official documents. Here is the official document concerning the stopping of the line that had been producing pipes with a diameter of 1000 mm. It is signed in agreement with the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises by the deputy chief of Glavyuzhuralstroy, Yu. Khudyakovyy, the chief of Stroydetal'konstruktsiya, A. Rattsevyy, and the director of ZhBI No 1, A. Krikun: "In view of the large amount of wear and tear on the equipment and with no possibility of restoring it, the line is not suitable for operation."

In the letter by the chief of the main administration, N. Safronov, to the ministry the situation is analyzed more in detail. In it, it says that 9 capital repairs were done during 16 years of operation. The longitudinal and spiral reinforcing machinery, the drive mechanisms of the centrifuges and the high pressure pumps are not able to be repaired.

It must be said that the administrators of the main administration and the plant, although not very persistently, did seek ways of prolonging the life of the plant anyway. Many times the collective of the Chelyabinsk tractor plant helped the construction workers. But in recent times the units that are needed for the shop were taken out of production there. The people in the southern Urals turned to the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises for assistance many times and humbly made requests to the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and to its plants directly--the Lisichansk and "Volgotsemmash." There were Chelyabinsk residents in Giprostroyindustriya and Giprostroy mash who, along with their requests, made drawings for manufacturing the needed equipment. But they got a refusal everywhere.

"We lost much," says A. Krikun, director of ZhBI Plant No 1. "Judge for yourself: 11,000 cubic meters of pipe were turned out for the sum of 2.8 million rubles. Now we will produce four to five times as many KPD components at the existing sites and receive half as much for them."

"Yes, our pipe plant is like an abscessed tooth," they agree at the main administration, "but a tooth that comes to a bad end can be extracted and a false one inserted. But you can't replace shabby equipment with anything...."

Yet just the same, the arguments which are given do not convince one of the expediency of closing the shop despite their objectivity which is constantly emphasized. Let's take the following example. Since pipes with a diameter of 1250 and 1500 mm were almost never manufactured, the forms for them are whole and are almost 100 percent suitable for use. There are also forms for pipes with a diameter of 700 mm. Only centrifuges, pumps and machinery for longitudinal and spiral reinforcing are needed. With the desire, all of the equipment can be made.

It is also impossible not to consider the following factor. During the time that the shop was in operation the people in the southern Urals improved many things. Thus, in collaboration with scientists at the Chelyabinsk Polytechnical Institute and the NIIZhB [Scientific Research Institute of Reinforced Concrete] measures were adopted at the plant for improving the quality and durability of pipes. The

technological cycle for manufacturing units of production was reduced along with a steady increase in total and average pressure. Reconstruction of the first bay made it possible to improve working conditions and to perfect several technological operations. In a word many valuable effective innovations were adopted. Efforts and money were spent.

Thus, is it worth it to liquidate production with the stroke of a pen which gives the national economy a badly needed product?

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

UDC 728/37(-22)

PROBLEMS OF BUILDING INDIVIDUAL RURAL HOMES ANALYZED

Moscow ZHILISHCHNOYE STROITEL'STVO in Russian No 7, Jul 80 pp 4-6

[Article by V. M. Stern, candidate of economic sciences (Moscow Architectural Institute): "On the Question of Developing Individual Housing Construction in the Countryside"]

[Text] In the past 13 years housing totaling more than 450 million square meters in area has been built in the countryside. Practically one-third of all families improved their housing conditions. This became possible thanks to state, kolkhoz and cooperative construction, to grants made in accordance with the policy of the local soviets and to the use of enterprise funds, favorable credits, and assistance to individual builders.

Three-fourths of the countryside's housing inventory consists of individual houses that were erected with the populace's resources and with the help of state credit.

However, the pace in growth of the housing inventory recently has not reached the planned indicators. During the Ninth Five-Year Plan total introduction of rural housing was reduced by 8.5 percent in comparison with the Eighth Five-Year Plan, the extent of individual construction having been reduced by a third. This trend is typical for most republics. And while a growth in housing construction was observed in the Baltic republics and the Uzbek and Turkmen SSR's, it did not make up for the reduction in the amounts introduced in the other republics. This is understandable when it is considered that the share of the republics named was only 13 percent of the total amount introduced into the rural housing inventory.

It is significant that during this same period the output of products on personal farm plots of kolkhoz members and of blue and white collar workers in some republics fell by 8-11 percent. A definite correlation is discerned here: an orientation to state housing in multiple-unit apartment houses does not stimulate conduct of the private-plot activity. Consequently, the scope of the family budget is not being expanded, and this retards the acquisition of a house based on the rights of personal ownership. Thus, the countryside's social housing inventory is growing, which is natural, but, in so doing, the amount of individual construction is being reduced. This means underutilization of an important reserve for solving the housing problem. What caused the situation that has been created?

Apparently, the main causes consist in the absence of a long-term specific program for developing individual (or cooperative) housing construction in the

countryside, the inadequate development of a construction base and its poor orientation to independent construction, a lack of materials and articles on the retail market, and poor assistance to builders on the part of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. All this reduces the effectiveness of credits granted by the bank, and the ceilings apportioned are underutilized in some cases. The official estimated cost of individual houses in the contract construction system is also high and, as a consequence, the amounts of the monthly payments to repay credit are large. The index of the estimated cost for rural housing construction rose during the Ninth Five-Year Plan by an average of 16 points for the country as a whole, while for homes built of wooden structure it rose 22 points. This integral indicator reflects both the rise in the wage level of construction work and of the prices for certain materials and the rise in the comfort of rural housing under the new generation of standard designs that was introduced during the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The problem can be solved by drawing up appropriate statutes on capital investment, based upon the activation of all the levers for independent construction (without change in the proportions in the accumulation portion of the national income that favors nonproduction accumulation).

The preparation of such statutes should be coordinated with social forecasts, planning of the national economy and design measures.

In order, primarily, to clarify the possible reserves for activating individual and cooperative housing construction, let us look at the results of the standard forecast for development of the housing inventory. In 1976 the countryside's housing inventory was 1.23 billion square meters of total space; the degree of provisioning rose from 9 square meters per person in 1966 to 12.3 square meters in 1976; this year it should reach 13.6 square meters (at the same time, the facilities of a substantial portion of the housing inventory require upgrading). The forecasts that are worked out consider the dynamics of the rural population broken down by region, a reduction of the total manpower thereof, the amount of demolition of the existing housing inventory that is in a decrepit state, and also, as a result of reconstruction, the steady rise in the norms for housing provisioning, plus the statistical indicators of possible loss of housing because of natural disasters (landslips, earthquakes, etc). The growth in the housing inventory per person will have exceeded 1 square meter of total space during the five-year plan.

While the trend toward a reduction in the amounts of individual housing construction will not cease, the amounts of state capital investment for the erection of rural housing can double or triple. But design proposals do not focus on the activating private builders: master plans for rural settlements often allocate 70-80 percent to the public inventory (that is, the prevailing proportions between the individual and the public inventory of the countryside shifts into reverse). Such factors as a rise in the conveniences and the hygienic qualities of apartments, improvement of the finishing work and of the utilities services of the housing, the use of built-in furniture and the rise in the prime cost of certain types of raw materials and of power-engineering resources also will influence an increase in the amount of capital investment.

Nor is the significance of these factors reduced even by a rise in the level of prefabrication and factory preparation of buildings, improvement in the organization and a rise in the labor productivity of construction, and so on. As a result, the estimated cost per 1 square meter of total space of housing averages 210-220 rubles.

However, the pace of housing construction is increasing in the countryside. Since it is oriented to priority for state and kolkhoz construction, hundreds of thousands of additional workers and builders will have to be required to execute the program contemplated (taking into account a possible rise in labor productivity). The subsequent operation of the inventory that is introduced (the repair and upkeep of utilities and services equipment and of places used for public purposes) would be possible provided that no small number of workers are drawn into the sphere of housing and municipal services of the countryside. But indeed, given the dynamic development of the national economy and the shifts in its branch and regional structure, the task of coordinating the development of material production and the social sphere with the availability of labor resources will be especially severe, so it is not realistic to count on a considerable increase in manpower for construction and for operation of the rural housing inventory.

What are the main ways of improving capital construction policy in rural housing construction? Basically, that policy is aimed at raising the effectiveness of social labor and reducing expenditures of resources while the materials and equipment base of construction is being built and expanded, buildings are being erected, and the inventory that has been built is being operated. Concrete ways are based upon a comprehensive consideration of the peculiarities of and the discovery of reserves that are incorporated in rural housing construction. These peculiarities include the existence of two forms of socialist ownership, the spatial dispersion of facilities, the separation of most of them from construction-industry bases, with small jobs at each site (which exerts an influence on the conditions for the turnover of the means for production and the estimated cost of construction), and the possibility of using local building materials of small load-bearing capacity. One feature of the process of erecting a building is the possibility of using the relatively unskilled work force of the builder and the pool of the simplest machines and mechanisms that are available locally. While the establishment of a city or the forming of an industrial rayons begins with the creation of a construction base, the rural site (and there are hundreds of thousands of them) is separated from the base by considerable distances. Finally, and this is very important, it is necessary to speak about labor reserves in agriculture and the possibility of using work hands in construction (without detriment to other branches of the economy). It is known that the dependence of agricultural production on natural factors, even where there is comprehensive mechanization, does not permit the seasonal nature of labor in this branch of the economy to be overcome. For example, seasonal fluctuations of labor (in percent of the average level) are: 71-123 percent at vegetable-growing farms and 45-192 percent at cotton-planting farms, while at poultry factories it is 91-109 percent. On the whole, the expenditures of kolkhoz labor in land cultivation from November to April are 30 percent of the annual time available. Correspondingly, the machinery pool and the automotive transport of kolkhozes and sovkhoses (not undergoing repair) are not being used completely at this time.

The noted underutilization of time available occurs during the cold period of the year, but still numerous types of work can be carried out in the prespring and late-fall periods. In 1977, 23.3 million persons were engaged in agriculture, but the average annual worker manpower was 11 million persons. A labor reserve is available here that can be used in construction. Able-bodied nonworking family members who can take part in erecting housing at any time of the year should also be considered. When one considers that during the next two decades 45 million square meters of total space, or 0.6 million housing units (apartments, or single family houses) must be introduced each year, labor reserves are available which, if used in independent construction, will enable fulfillment of the intended program without harm to the interests of agriculture.

What are the main advantages of this trend in operations?

As is known, a rise in the productivity of social labor, an increase in worker manpower, and saving of the means of production are primary factors in the growth of national income. From these standpoints, the development of independent construction signifies an effective division of labor: on the one hand, the manufacture of structure by modern industrialized methods at factories, and, on the other, the erection of housing by the builder's work force, using the pool of machines and mechanisms and the raw-material resources that are available locally.

A considerable saving of public expenditures (and of labor resources) is provided in the operation of the housing inventory already introduced, since the owner of the house assumes this responsibility himself. This comprises half of the expenditures on new housing construction, and, with expansion of the available housing inventory, the share of such expenditures will grow.

The development of individual and cooperative construction in the countryside promises multibillions in savings, will enable the pace of housing construction to be speeded up, and will solve many social problems in the consolidation of settlements, development of the servicing sphere, the recruiting and retention of personnel, and other problems.

It is natural that such a program should be founded upon incentives for rural families to build independently, an awareness of the advantages that they will obtain, using the help of the state and of cost-accountable enterprises, and, finally, the collective of builders (of the ZhSK [housing-construction cooperative]). It is necessary to stimulate such a choice by means of privileges, credit and saturation of the market with the necessary materials, articles and semifinished items. In this way, construction policy will be based upon a maximum combining of the interests of the state (that is, society as a whole), the collective (the cost-accountable enterprise), and the person (the individual builder). Much depends here upon enterprise collectives. For the collectives will participate directly in the formulation of plans, the disposal of accumulations, and choice of the most effective forms of construction to the extent to which they are connected with the economics of concrete farms and with social development. By way of helping individual construction at sovkhozes and kolkhozes, personnel of the in-house construction brigade can be enlisted, and transport, powered machinery, winches, truck cranes and pile drivers, as well as finished construction products of in-house departments, can be used. Its results can be viewed as the outcome of a social experiment that has already been accomplished.

While, for example, the Sovkhoz Nara, near Moscow, built a first phase of single-apartment houses at the rural ZhSK Druzhba with the involvement of a contracting construction organization, it is building the second phase with its own forces. The profit of almost half a million that was obtained in 1978, based upon the sovkhos's activity, enabled two-thirds of it to be invested in the construction of the cooperative.

The decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum focused in very timely fashion on the development of individual and cooperative construction. Greater privileges were established everywhere for demobilized soldiers, newlyweds and young specialists, and for farms that experience a severe work-force shortage, as well as for workers of the more widely used trades who transfer to work on these farms. Credit is issued on the basis of 0.5 percent annually with repayment in 20 years. In this case, half of the amount of the credit is repaid by the sovkhoses or other enterprises. The potential for individual construction will expand by far with the implementation of measures called for by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Further Development of Factory Production of Wood-Panel Housing and of Sets of Wooden Parts for Housing Made of Local Materials for Rural Housing Construction." In particular, tasks were set for a number of ministries and installing construction organizations, to provide for the production of up to 7.1 million square meters of total space per year of such housing by 1985 and up to 11 million square meters of total space per year of such housing by 1990, and also for the production of sets of wooden parts for houses with walls made of local construction materials for up to 8.5 and 12.2 million square meters, respectively, of total space per year.

In timber-surplus areas it is desirable to plan the allocation to sovkhoses and kolkhoses of felling sections for their individual-construction needs. This comprises only an insignificant portion of the percent of the total amount of logging (including logging for sanitary and maintenance felling). Calculations indicate that a long-term specific program for developing housing construction in the countryside should be based upon the task of reproduction of the existing structure of the housing inventory, by financing source (or form of ownership). In the long term, the share of individual housing inventory (with the possible partial replacement of it by cooperative housing) will be somewhat lower at sovkhoses than at kolkhoses). In other words, growth should be provided uniformly, with retention of the existing proportions. This will require a redistribution of resources (financial and supply-and-equipment resources) that are allocated to growth of the public housing inventory in favor of individual construction, with the simultaneous development of a differentiated system of privileges granted to those who build.

The mutual advantage of such construction for both the state and the builder should be based upon the conception of optimal solutions in the implementation of individual construction. However, this is not simple. For example, where there is a severe shortage of personnel at a farm, the employment of outside personnel under the existing conditions is inconceivable without placing it at the disposal of the social housing inventory. What alternative can motivate the specialists who can be acquired? Let us turn to experience.

The erection of industrialized-type livestock complexes, such as those at the Kuznetsovskiy and the Voronovo near Moscow, the Pashskiy and Vostochnyy in Leninograd Oblast, the Il'inogorskiy in Gor'kovskaya Oblast, the Gubkinskiy in

Belgorodskaya Oblast and some others, required the recruiting of personnel. Because of this, the settlements at these complexes were built up with multistory houses in accordance with the plan for state capital investment. Had the invited animal husbandrymen been granted unencumbered credit (the payments for which would not by far exceed the amounts of the apartment rentals in state housing) and sets of finished housing, then perhaps the majority would have chosen the latter option. This is psychologically correct because it meets the interests of the rural family: with an insignificant effect on the expenditure portion of the family budget, personal ownership of a house is acquired which does away with the requirement for acquiring a summer hut through their own means, and helps in the acquisition of a personal plot (and this is an income item in the family budget). For example, where credit in the amount of the estimated cost of the set of articles and materials for the house (with payment also for part of the work) is 7,000-8,000 rubles, the monthly payment for repayment in 20 years is 16 rubles (in comparison, the monthly apartment rental per 1 square meter of living space in state housing in the RSFSR is 13.2 kopecks)*. With much greater original expenditures, the period for payments can be increased.

The effectiveness of such a solution for the cited expenditures provides for a gain of no less than 50-60 percent of the funds in comparison with construction and operation of the social housing inventory. This also is understandable: for two-thirds of the expenditures on housing and municipal services rests upon the shoulders of the state; in sovkhoz and kolkhoz accounts, maintenance of the social housing inventory goes on the chart of losses, the relative amounts of which exceed here those of city housing.

Objections to the implementation of such a trend, to the appearance of an impact based upon the development of individual construction (where it has the privilege of credit) at the expense of state construction are not precluded: for in the first case there is an acquisition of personal property, while in the second there is an augmentation of social property.

Actually, there are differences here that are associated with the ownership relationships: different forms of use, disposition and so on. However, the place that cooperative and individual construction occupies in the social program for solving the housing problem in the country, and, in particular, the statement of the USSR Constitution about assistance in such construction (Article 44), should be considered.

Specialization and the amounts of materials, structure and semifinished articles produced for low-rise construction will depend upon regional conditions and the availability of the various resources (quarried materials, imported materials, transport conditions, and so on).

Three main trends will be combined, complementing each other: the creation of rural construction-industry enterprises in the form of combined production facilities--SSK's [rural construction combines] and DSK's [housing construction combines]--with a complete cycle of the manufacture and the erection of construction jobs; specialized enterprises for the output of a definite products mix of construction articles (ZhNI's [reinforced-concrete articles plants], brick plants and woodworking combines) on the rayon and interrayon level; and, finally, casting

*The enterprise absorbs half the amount of the credit.

yards and sections, beds and small enterprises that produce structure by the in-house method at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in interkolkhoz, sovkhos-kolkhoz and other construction associations.

Independent construction needs engineering supervision. Minsel'stroy (Ministry of Rural Construction) and Mezhkolkhozstroy (interkolkhoz construction association) subunits—trusts, PMK's (mobile mechanized columns) and sections, as well as the specialized construction brigades of sovkhoses and kolkhozes—can take this over. It should be kept in mind that the detachment of rural builders numbers 3 million people, with an annual work volume of more than 10 billion rubles.

Firms for individual construction can emerge as independent subunits. Their function can consist both in erecting housing and turning it over turnkey-style to the client, and in presenting to him a set of the necessary articles for independent construction. In the latter case, the builder has to be given precise instructions on the technology of the operations, which will aid construction effectiveness and quality. It is desirable, apparently, to create comprehensive construction-design firms, which will receive contracts for individual construction on a competitive basis. Then the portfolio of their clients will depend upon the improvement of proposed solutions, reduction of estimated costs, and high quality of work.

In preparing the corresponding long-term program, coordination of the plans of scientific-research, design-test and design operations in the system of Gosgrazhdanstroy (State Committee for Public Building Construction and Architecture) and the republic gosstroys (which are responsible for engineering policy in building up the countryside), Minsel'khoz (Ministry of Agriculture) (the client and titleholder), Minsel'stroy (the construction contractor), and other ministries—the suppliers of the various types of materials, articles and semifinished goods—is necessary. Minfin (Ministry of Finance) recommendations on questions of improving the granting of credits for independent construction and recommendations on the levels of resources are necessary.

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

OMSK CITY CENTER CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by V. Kiryasov, Omsk: "A Construction Project -- The Center of a City"]

[Text] The aircraft banked sharply upwards and the passengers pressed closely against the portholes. It was a fine clear morning and the city was clearly visible beneath the wing. It stretched out for about 60 kilometers along the banks of the Irtysh River. Yes and its width is now 30-40 kilometers. And one automatically observes: a sea of single-story wooden houses and among them an archipelago of occasional islands of multi-story buildings.

The city of Omsk began to grow rapidly during a difficult period -- during the war. Around those plants which had been evacuated from the west and hastily reassembled at a distance from the city's center, numerous settlements sprang up. The majority of them have been transformed into microregions. To these were added new, post-war settlements: a city of oil-industry workers, housing developments along the left bank and others. Meanwhile the center of Omsk remains roughly the same as it was at the beginning of the 20th century. However, the needs of the city's population of 1 million are such that raised requirements presently exist with regard to this center.

On the site of a former fortress which served as the foundation for the development of the city and in one of the exhibit pavilions, the chief architect of Omsk, A. Karimov, acquainted us with the building plans for the central portion, plans which were presented during an all-union competition. The planning models are such that one feels that he is viewing them from an aircraft in flight. There are the familiar outlines of the bends in the Irtysh and Om' rivers and along their shores a completely new city: a handsome and unusual city and one differing considerably from the present one.

First place in the competition was won by a group of authors from LenNIIPgrado-stroitel'stvo of Gosgrazhdanstroy. Second place was shared by the RSFSR Giprogor [State Institute for the Planning of Cities] and Omskgrazhdanproyekt.

The general building plan for the city was approved 10 years ago. It called for considerable improvements in the architectural-planning panorama for the central portion of Omsk. Several public buildings appeared which today are the pride of the residents of Omsk: a circus and a young pioneer palace, a political education

building and the Turist Hotel. However, very little was accomplished and not all of the work was carried out in a successful manner. Some projects are still under construction.

What is the reason for this? These projects are not being supplied with adequate numbers of workers or with the right amount of equipment and, in addition, faulty production operations and technical mistakes are being tolerated. Many construction projects which should have been completed during the Tenth Five-Year Plan are extending over into the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Meanwhile, other similar projects are waiting in line.

Moreover, it should be added that the work has become considerably more complicated. Indeed, a vast area has been made available for the city's center -- 1,200 hectares. In developing this area, the architects plan to combine the administrative and public buildings with the housing units. But these are still being erected in Omsk based upon obsolete plans. One has only to visit the left bank area and view the streets of Trud and Maslennikov and he will become convinced that the blocks here are truly dull and inexpressive: monotonous housing consisting of single-tone grey buildings.

"The palette used by our architects leaves a great deal to be desired" stated the chairman of the municipal executive committee, I. Litvinchev, "the planners of the Omskgrazhdanproyekt Institute and Glavomskpromstroy are displaying very little concern regarding this fact."

Actually, in Omsk, which is not the only large city in Siberia, use is still not being made of unit-sections, which make it possible to vary the architecture of a building plan. The Omskgrazhdanproyekt Institute, which several years ago was assigned the task of developing such unit-sections, has dragged out this work in an unjustified manner. This occurred owing to the fact that the institute does not have a department responsible for large-unit construction, despite the fact that the management of the Main Architectural-Planning Administration of the municipal executive committee has on many occasions proposed the creation of just such a subunit.

The leaders and specialists of the general contractor -- Glavomskpromstroy -- are not following a purposeful policy with regard to the overall building plan for the city. For the left bank, the decision was made at the very beginning to erect buildings which were at least nine stories in height. However, upon the insistence of the management of the main administration, many 5-story buildings of obsolete series were erected in this region. It turned out that the builders had not prepared themselves in a timely manner for the erection of 9-12 story buildings.

Further, several years ago the leaders of Glavomskpromstroy promised to master the erection of monolithic tall houses, but they did not keep their promise. Today they are having discussions on prefabricated monolithic buildings. But they are unable to decide which series is to be used. Meanwhile, time is passing.

In accordance with the plans, a new house-building combine capable of producing 140,000 square meters of housing space annually must be placed in operation during 1983. It will produce parts for 12-16 story buildings of an improved design. But

It turns out that up until this time and just as in the past, houses will be erected using obsolete series and this will result in the adoption of a stereotyped planning solution.

Very limited opportunities exist in Omsk for the erection of houses which provide a view of highways, avenues and streets. A requirement exists for buildings, the first floors of which are occupied by various public establishments, consumer services enterprises, cafes and stores. But as yet the plans for such houses are still not available.

The volumes of brick construction work are decreasing throughout the city with each passing year. The production level for the most valuable wall material is falling. Indeed, 5 years ago the builders were provided with documentation for an apartment house of the very promising 86 Series. But work has still not commenced in this regard; the builders refer to a lack of equipment and the required floor and ceiling materials.

"Yes, our construction base still does not conform to the tasks which must be carried out during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan" admitted the chief of Glavomskpromstroy, B. Tayba, "The equipment at enterprises of the construction industry is obsolete and the output volume of this equipment is insufficient."

Truly, a good half of the operations at these enterprises are being carried out manually and, in addition, the technology is obsolete. A similar situation prevails in the production administration of Omskstroyaterialy, which produces bricks. This is not viewed as a new development by the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, to which Glavomskpromstroy is subordinate. Several years ago the question arose regarding modernization of the production of construction materials. However, it was only recently that funds were released for this work. And it is hardly probable that the technical modernization begun here will produce rapid or perceptible results -- a certain amount of time has been lost. Somebody must bear responsibility for such mistakes.

The work is complicated by the fact that the oblast lacks sufficient quantities of local construction materials. In particular, this applies to the exterior finishing off of buildings. Certainly, the city will be unable to obtain adequate quantities of tuff, marble and other finishing materials in the future. Meanwhile, no haste is being displayed in Glavomskpromstroy with regard to introducing other materials into operations. In neighboring Siberian cities, for example, use is being made of non-ferrous concrete, with the relief finishing off of concrete having been mastered. This has still not taken place in Omsk. The placing in operation of a unit for producing the parts required for decorating balconies and loges is being delayed. A department for finishing slabs has been under construction for 5 years. It is high time that a subunit responsible for erecting light-weight architectural forms was created at a large-panel housing construction trust. In the meantime, numerous small kiosks and pavilions are spoiling the exterior appearance of streets, squares and public gardens.

Finally, permit me to say a few words regarding the interrelationships of organizations engaged in carrying out the building plan for the city. The planning is being carried out by the Omskgrazhdanproyekt Institute, the general contractor is

Glavomskpromstroy and the client -- the municipal executive committee, its main architectural-planning administration and the capital construction administration. Business contacts between them are lacking. The city's architects, for example, are dissatisfied with the builders, who for all practical purposes do not participate in the work of the city construction council and ignore its decisions. Up until now, the tables of organization for the trusts did not include architects, who could have organized these contacts. Indeed, the city construction council is in essence a coordination center, where all of the threads for employing a uniform policy for the city's building system come together. A similar reproach can be directed against the Omskgrazhdanproyekt Institute. It is directly subordinate to the oblast executive committee, although it carries out a considerable amount of work for the city of Omsk. Meanwhile, the city's representatives experience considerable difficulties in solving problems within this organization. It is believed that the proposal by the municipal organs concerning the creation of Gorproyekt Institute is deserving of attention.

Just claims have been registered against the services of the executive committee of the municipal council. The chief claim -- because the workers are disorganized, the capital construction administrations in the city only intend to introduce the Orel method of continuous operations. Working in the absence of good prospects, the subunits of Glavomskpromstroy have already encountered difficulties -- last year they were unable to cope with their task for placing housing space in operation.

Omsk is one of the largest industrial and cultural centers of Siberia. Great importance is attached to solving the building problems in a successful and timely manner. A maximum amount of effort must be directed towards carrying out the governmental decree concerning the development of the municipal economy here.

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION OF MINUSINSK COMPLEX FALLS BEHIND SCHEDULE

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by V. Upolovnikov, executive secretary for the municipal newspaper ISKRA IL'ICHA and S. Sadoshenko, Minusinsk: "Planned Long-Term Construction"]

[Text] The Minusinsk electrical engineering complex is being referred to as "unlucky" on a more frequent basis. And truly, compared to other large-scale construction projects in eastern Siberia, the work here is being carried out in just a so-so manner. Indeed, it was only 8 years ago, when the construction of this complex began, that very optimistic views were entertained regarding its completion. First of all, there was the unique nature of the Siberian center for electrical machine-building. It is no joke: the plans call for 13 industrial enterprises having a single system of power engineering, transport and municipal networks to be located at one site. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan alone, the plans called for the placing in operation of plants for the production of electrical household heating units, cable and non-standard equipment, power transformers, special technological equipment and industrial-tool equipment.

In addition to the complex, the plans call for the construction of the city of Minusinsk. Studies have also been prepared in this regard -- its population must be increased by a factor of 6-7 prior to the complex being placed in operation.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan is coming to a close. Of the work planned, what has been completed?

The lines of communication for the enterprises of the complex have been laid out and individual auxiliary production efforts are already in operation. With regard to the principal projects however, only the first phase of the plant for special technological equipment has been brought into operation and even this is at an enterprise which initially will produce non-standard equipment. Preparations are still being made to place in operation the first phase of a plant for the production of high voltage vacuum switches. The builders are making every effort to place a priority project in operation this year. But the five-year plan for the complex is not being completed in the best possible manner: the initial schedules for placing the projects of the Minusinsk electrical engineering complex were disrupted. Why did this happen?

Although the client -- Minelektrotekhprom [USSR Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry and Power Engineering Machine-Building] -- intended to complete

the erection of this complex during three five-year plans, its actions failed to support this intention.

The tone set by the client was followed by those responsible for carrying out the work. Even the negligible resources made available to the builders were not employed as intended. During the middle of the 1970's, 8 million rubles were released to Glavkrasnoyarskstroy for the creation of a production base at Minusinsk. The builders used only one half of this amount as intended, with the other half being used for modernizing construction industry plants in the Khakasskaya AO. The results are regrettable -- the base has still not been completed and all of the funds have been used up. Last year, Minelektrotekhprom and the general contracting ministry -- USSR Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Heavy Construction] -- tried to reach agreement at the deputy minister level regarding completion of construction work on the production base, but the question still remains open.

The workers at the Abakan Branch of the Krasnoyarsk Trust for Engineering-Construction Studies also did their bit with regard to sowing confusion at the Minusinsk industrial site. According to their data, the Orsk Branch of the Moscow Fundamentproyekt Institute issued erroneous information on the ground water level. As a result and in the interest of avoiding subsoil water, a large amount of the underground work had to be redone 2-3 times. According to the head of the Minusinskpromstroy Trust, A. Yudenko, the mistake made by the researchers cost the state almost 200,000 rubles. As yet, nobody has been punished for these errors.

Planners from the Moscow Promstroyproyekt Institute also participated in the work. It is not known why they called for many of the facilities to be made out of brick. Since there is no brick here. The neighboring brick plant in Chernogorsk is able to meet the requirements of the construction project by only 35-40 percent. The use of reinforced concrete panels would reduce the construction schedules considerably.

It is possible to cite many individuals and organizations whose efforts created an unenviable reputation for the Minusinsk complex. For the most part, this problem was caused by uncertainty on the part of the builders as they began their work. In essence, the complex was created "by eye," since there was no general plan, no schedule for placing the projects in operation by years of the five-year plan, nor a consolidated financial-estimates account. Minelektrotekhprom, which initially ardently supported the erection of this Siberian giant, subsequently lost interest in it and ceased to assign specific tasks to the builders. In short, you cannot back out once you have begun.

Subunits which were created under great difficulty in Siberia are collapsing. For example, since last year the SMU-12 Sibtranspetsstroy Trust has ceased to exist. This year the Krasnoyarsketal'konstruktsiya SMU, the Sibtekhmontazh Administration and certain other organizations are expected to follow suit.

These problems have hindered not only the industrial projects but also the city. Minusinsk is not being erected on a complex basis but rather, as the saying goes, in a haphazard manner. The absence of a house-building combine and also planning discrepancies have produced a situation wherein the new city will be occupied by buildings of an obsolete series. For all practical purposes, no cultural-domestic, administrative or sports installations are being erected here. The Rudmetallurg-

tyazhetroy Trust, which was specially created 4 years ago for civil construction, presently has a work volume that is no greater than the usual construction administration. It is rumored that it will be combined with the Minusinskpromstroy Trust. In short, the complex is surrounded more by rumors, conjecture and speculation than it is by specific actions being carried out.

It is believed that the time has come for Minelektrotsekhprom to clarify, in all respects, the problems associated with the Minusinsk complex.

7026

CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION OF 'GROUP B' INDUSTRY PLANTS LAGS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by the USSR Minmontazhspestroy [Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work] Press Center--an IZVESTIYA collective correspondent: "The Startup Schedule Is the Law"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA monitors Group B construction projects.

Among Group B facilities, food industry enterprises are assigned a special role. During the concluding year of the five-year plan, about 200 new items of capacity should be put into operation, which will enable an additional 45,000 tons of pastry articles, about 300 standard-equivalent jars of preserved vegetables and fruit and more than 200 million bottles of mineral water to be produced each year, and bakery capacity will be increased by almost 2,000 tons of products per day. Capacity for processing agricultural raw materials--sugar beets, oil-bearing seeds, vegetables, fruit, tea and tobacco also will grow.

In order to carry out these tasks, the builders and installers are to do 590 million rubles' worth of construction and installing work by the end of the year. How are matters going today at the new construction projects?

The timely delivery not only of good-quality raw materials but also of materials, particularly tin plate for canning, affects the effectiveness of food-industry workers. Speaking at a Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee conference, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted the importance of rapidly completing at a Karaganda combine the construction of a department that should yield 375,000 tons of tin plate per year. And the food industry, it must be noted, is in severe need of tin plate. Ministry of Food Industry enterprises, for example, today are producing only 20 percent of their products in tin containers, the rest are in glass.

The startup of the department at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine will enable the output of food canned in tin packing to be doubled. And this is very important, since the technology for tin lends itself more easily to mechanization and automation, it enables warehouse area to be reduced, and the product can be transported practically without losses. However, turnover of the department for operation is still far off. Erection of the roof, the hanging of wall panels, and the installation of bridge cranes are still going on here. Builders of Kazmetallurgstroy [Trust for the Construction of Metallurgical Enterprises in the Kazakh SSR] of USSR Mintyazhstroy [Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises]

and of USSR Minmontazhspestroy subunits have increased the work pace and are striving to make up for the lag that was permitted. And the lag, it must be recognized, is substantial. In 1978, for example, 22 million rubles of capital investment were assimilated instead of 26 million, and, in 1979, 25 million rubles were assimilated instead of 36 million. In the concluding year of the five-year plan 50 million rubles are to be assimilated. This task is within the capabilities of Karaganda's builders and installers, given maximum concentration of resources in the main areas.

The builders and installers turned over for operation in the first half of the year 40 food-industry facilities, 17 of them ahead of time. Among them were such large ones as the Kutaisi and Akhtala canning plants, with a total capacity of 25 million standard-equivalent jars per year, the Kiev and Abakan beer breweries, bakeries at Bukhara and Semipalatinsk, and other enterprises.

It would appear that the results are not bad. But at the same time, introduction into operation of a number of units of capacity for making bread, pastries and cold drinks in Moscow, Tallinn, Surgut and other cities has not been provided for. These construction projects have been transferred to the second half of the year, and indeed, as it is, even during this period, the strenuousness of this work is dropping: 160 jobs are to be put into operation.

The task, as we see, is complicated, and its successful solution depends upon how high the construction project's readiness will be. In the meantime, there is nothing to boast about. Of the sum contemplated by the plan, only 84 percent has been assimilated.

Not one construction ministry has carried out its program for the first 7 months of the year. Thus, Mintyazhsstroy carried out the task for food industry facilities by only 78 percent, Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] by 84 percent, Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] by 89 percent, Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Rural Construction] by 87 percent, Minvostokstroy [Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions] by 87 percent, Mintransstroy [Ministry of Transport Construction] by 88 percent, and Minneftegazstroy [Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises] by only 58 percent.

The reasons for the failures are known: uncompleted construction greatly exceeds the standards, resources often are sent to facilities that are far from being first priority. You seldom encounter, for example, the planned number of workers at construction sites. Thus, only 1,5000 workers are toiling at the site of the oil-extraction plant at Kasan (Uzbek SSR), instead of 2,000; at the Chernovitskaya Pastry Plant only 200 are working, instead of the planned 300; and at the Omsk Beer Brewery only 350 people are at work, instead of 800. The picture is the same for construction of the Khmel'nitsa, Brichansy and Vinnitsa sugar-beet mills, the Krasnodar and Ukhta (Komi ASSR) beer breweries, and others. At most facilities, including those due for early startup, there is only one work shift.

Capacity at food-industry plants is, as a rule, small in scale, and the cost of the construction and installing work at them does not exceed 5-6 million rubles. Mintyazhsstroy subunits, for example, which are erecting metallurgical giants, assimilate 200-300 million rubles apiece of capital investment, and small facilities which are secondary to them often are included. A substantial number of them today have low construction readiness. And this holds back installation of the industrial equipment--the concluding part of construction.

Prodmontazh [Trust for the Installation of Food-Industry Equipment], Moldprodmontazh [Moldavian Trust for the Installation of Food-Industry Equipment], Sibprodmontazh [Siberian Trust for the Installation of Food-Industry Equipment] and other subunits of USSR Minmontazhspetsstroy have assimilated industrialized methods of installation well enough, particularly large-module installation work, where components of machines and even whole units are assembled ahead of time, tested and then shipped to the place of installation. This not only enables construction time to be reduced, which is important for the plant operators, but it also guarantees high quality.

But at many jobs today the installing work has not even started, because of low construction readiness. It is important that builders, taking advantage of good weather, present associated workers sooner with a work front and not allow interruptions of the schedule. At the end of the year it will be difficult to set matters right.

Nationwide socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress is being promoted at Group B construction projects. It is necessary to apply all efforts and to use the powerful might of the "workers' relay," so that all the jobs contemplated will be put into operation unconditionally—on time or ahead of time.

11409

CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

WORK DISCIPLINE AT BELORUSSIAN RURAL BUILDING PROJECTS CRITICIZED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Discipline at the Construction Project"]

[Text] In the modern era, with the increase in scale of production, the complication of economic ties, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the significance of each hour and each minute of worker time, strict observance of the rules for internal procedure, and the creation of stable bodies of personnel at each production section are increased. This was stated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU, "On the Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and Reduction of Personnel Turnover in the National Economy," which was published 12 January 1980.

What has changed at the republic's rural construction projects during the last 9 months? The general impression is that a more businesslike air, alertness and initiative have been displayed in construction-organization activity. The administration and party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations have begun to pay more attention to engineering preparation for jobs, the introduction of new methods and initiatives, growth in labor productivity, and a reduction in worktime losses. Most construction organizations have begun to operate more rhythmically both in carrying out construction and installing work as to volume and in introducing facilities into operation. Greater harmony in the mutual relationships of interdependent agencies and clients is being displayed. And all these are bearing their fruits. For example, collectives of wage workers, ITR's [engineers and technicians] and white-collar workers of Brest's Oblmezhkolkhozstroy [Oblast Trust for Interkolkhoz Construction], jointly with subcontracting organizations and the client, carried out the socialist commitments that were adopted for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth on introducing the hog complex of the Yuzhnoye interfarm association of Pinskiy Rayon ahead of time. In so doing, the standard periods for construction of the complex were cut by 10 months. And this is not an isolated example.

Despite the fact that collectives of Minsel'sstroy [Ministry of Rural Construction] and Belmezhkolkhozstroy [Belorussian SSR Trust for Kolkhoz Construction] actively helped rural workers during the current difficult harvest rush to save the harvest that had been grown and to procure feed, they did not lose the prescribed rhythm and coped with the plan for general contracting work for the first 9 months of the year, there being some growth over the corresponding period of

last year. This was made possible by rational use of the people's resources and machinery and by skill in manipulating them.

All this is good, of course. But one cannot help but see frequent errors behind the general successes. Thus, the Ministry of Rural Construction has had interruptions in the introduction of basic production capacity into operation. During the first 9 months of the year the annual plan for the turnover for operation of premises for cattle was fulfilled by only 33.3 percent. And the Molodechno, Minsk, Mogilev, and Gomel' construction organizations worked below their capabilities. The ministry lags also in building preschool institutions, housing and vocational and technical schools.

Belmezhkolkhozstroy also worked unevenly during the reporting period. While it was ahead in erecting livestock premises, it lagged in the construction of housing and cultural and everyday-services facilities. And the uneven work of mezhkolkhoz mobile mechanized columns was telling here. For example, the Baranovich MPMK-1 [Mobile Interkolkhoz Mechanized Column No 1] carried out the annual plan for contracting construction and installing work for the first 9 months by 110 percent, the Bresk PMK-125 [Mobile Mechanized Column No 125] by 120 percent, the Vitebsk SPMK-135 [Rural Mobile Mechanized Column No 135] by 134 percent, the Fari-na SPMK-136 by 154 percent and the Glubok SPMK-176 by 158 percent. But now the Ivatsevichi UM-133, the Lyakhovich DSPMK-185, the Pinsk MSSK, the Bogushev MPMK-20, the Verkhnedvina MPMK-21, the Oktyabr' MPMK-57 and the Smorgon MPMK-80 are working with a large lag.

The main thing is the absence in these construction organizations of labor discipline, plus a lack of skill in managing the people's resources and equipment effectively. Indeed the working conditions of the mechanized columns are basically more or less identical, but the results are varied.

Let us take, for example, the Oktyabr' MPMK-57. Back in March of this year, a surprise-inspection brigade of People's Control and SEL'SKAYA GAZETA noted here a low level of educational work, a permissive attitude toward cases of crude violation of labor and state discipline, and a high personnel turnover. It was said also that active socialist competition was not organized in MPMK-57, and questions of improving labor discipline and the rational use of worktime were raised very rarely at meetings. What has changed in the mechanized column since then? Almost nothing. And, as a result, the plan for the first three quarters was not carried out, and the annual plan is threatened with failure.

A lack of firm labor discipline not only disorganizes the work of some construction organizations but also strikes painfully at their economics. If nonproductive worktime losses because of halts in the work, absenteeism and failure to appear for work with the administration's permission are counted up, these figures prove to be excessively high.

But we speak here only of losses that are recorded locally and are reflected in the reports. And how much lost time is uncounted because of the delays of some builders, delays of the motor-vehicle transport that delivers workers to the facilities, and so on? The low level of construction-work organizations, negligence in transporting and protecting materials, the use of articles of poor quality, and violation of the engineering rules—all these are turned into no few losses.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized once more, at the party Central Committee plenum that was held a couple of days ago, the necessity for further strengthening labor discipline and reducing worktime losses. This must be remembered constantly.

It is the duty of rural builders to greet the forthcoming 26th party congress with worthy labor, to complete the construction year with honor, and to introduce all planned facilities into operation on time.

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C50: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

VEGETABLE STORAGE FACILITY BEHIND SCHEDULE

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by N. Luk'yanchenko: "The Work Is Not Helped By Arguments"]

[Text] More and more vehicles loaded with fruits and vegetables are being encountered on the streets of Moscow. Although grown under complicated weather conditions, they have nevertheless been obtained in adequate quantities. It is now up to the procurement specialists. The assortment of products to be served up to the residents of Moscow during the winter is dependent upon how well and how rapidly these specialists accept the agricultural products and also upon how well they are stored. Moreover, in addition to the procurement specialists, this assortment is also dependent upon the builders.

The Moskvoretskiy Fruit and Vegetable Base has been in existence for more than one decade. As the saying goes, its facilities are being operated at "maximum capability" and very little modernization work has been carried out. Today the old storage facilities, in which it is no longer possible to maintain the required temperature regime, cannot meet the requirements being imposed upon them. It is impossible to store products in them for very long and the percentage of waste is high. Thus, when the builders appeared here in May of 1978 and began erecting a modern and automated potato storehouse with a capacity of 30,000 tons -- the first phase in modernization of the base -- they received an enthusiastic welcome.

However, this joy on the part of the procurement specialists was premature. Commencing with the very first days of construction, the work has constantly been carried out behind schedule. Today it is already clear that the potato storehouse will not be placed in operation in accordance with the planned schedule. Today it appears such as it should have appeared several months ago -- in many areas, empty openings can be seen where walls should be located. Roofs have still not been installed and a hoisting crane lies idle inside a building.

Although the disruption in the schedule for placing the facilities in operation is a great misfortune, it is unfortunately not the only one. The construction project being carried out on the base is hindering the operation of existing storehouses. The plants supplying the materials did not expect such snail-like work rates and thus they shipped the parts and materials to the project in accordance with the

established schedules. At present there is no place to store them and thus the slabs, units and piping are accumulating in piles throughout the territory of the base and cluttering up the access roads and platforms. In addition, for some reason the builders decided that it was inconvenient to deliver the materials through the gates. As a result, the fence has been "broken through" in many areas. Nor can one understand why a watchman sits in the courtyard. Indeed, for all practical purposes the fruit and vegetable base has become a courtyard 28 hectares in size.

Today, with a discussion taking place on turning over not the entire storehouse but only a small part of it, the leaders of the Moskvoretskiy Fruit and Vegetable Office are insisting in particular that the construction of the heating line be completed immediately. They wish this to be done owing to the fact that the line cuts across the base's main transport artery. Formerly, three trucks could travel side by side over this route. Today it is a narrow, twisting and gutted with ruts and ditches path, over which only one vehicle can pass and then only if operated by an experienced driver. It is over this route that hundreds of automobiles travel daily. Traffic jams are being created and time lost. And yet rather soon, as the delivery campaign intensifies still further, the flow of trucks will increase considerably.

Why is it that the heating line is being installed so slowly? The construction of this line, if it can be stated in this manner, is being carried out on the basis of "holes" -- a section of a trench is dug up, the ground prepared and then the digging is resumed. Later, in accordance with the plan, these holes are connected up into a single trench. At one such hole, which was given the high-sounding title of 20th point, the director of the Moskvoretskiy Fruit and Vegetable Office L. Kogan and I finally located some workers attached to the 194th Administration of GSMO No. 1. Three young people were showing no haste in removing clay from a pipe which had crossed through a ditch. A steady stream of water was flowing along the ditch. It turned out that this was not the first day that the pipe had been cleaned. That is, the work was practically at a standstill. The worker in charge at the "point" placed the blame for the accident on the excavating personnel of the 26th Administration of Mosstroy Mekhanizatsiya Trust No. 3. The latter in turn claimed that the machine operators had received no warning to the effect that the trench would intersect the water line and they further maintained that nobody from SU-194 was present during the digging operation. By this time, the heating line should already have been prepared for operation and yet not even its foundation has as yet been laid. The builders cite unforeseen circumstances as the reason for the delay.

Under such a system of labor organization, accidents of this nature are more the rule than the exception. The reasons for the accident -- neglect and the possibility of shifting the blame to allied workers.

Thus the construction of the new potato storage facility is being carried out almost 6 months behind schedule. Although the date for placing the facility in operation is approaching, still no acceleration of the work has been noted. What is the problem? Could it be insufficient workers, equipment or materials?

"No, there are sufficient workers" replied the chief engineer for the state Construction-Installation Association No. 1 of Glavmospromstroy [Main Administration

for Industrial Construction of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies], N. Kozlov, "And their skills are also high. All of the construction materials were delivered in a timely manner. The difficulties derive from the fact that 29 different organizations are operating at one and the same time here. Thus it is difficult to organize contacts and there is no mutual understanding."

One could only agree with this opinion. The general contractor -- SU-11 of GSMD No. 1 -- says one thing and the sub-contractor, to each his own, says another. But a Tower of Babel is not being erected here! And everyone participating in the construction project must speak the same language -- the language of basic labor discipline, of responsibility for assigned tasks and of correct work organization. As a result of inter-departmental squabbling, the Moskvoretakaya Fruit and Vegetable Office will accept 30,000 less tons of potatoes this autumn than the amount planned. An extended search is not required in order to locate the guilty parties. They are readily apparent in the construction headquarters, which failed to carry out its direct official duties and is in no hurry to do so at the present time.

7026

CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COORDINATION CONFERENCE--Vilnius . 20 Oct (EL'TA) [Lithuanian Telegraph Agency]--A scientific coordination conference on reinforced concrete theory with specialists from the standing commission on construction from various countries--members of SEV [Council for Mutual Economic Aid]--began here today. Taking part in it are representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic. A large contribution toward solving the problems of making and using reinforced concrete was made by a group of scientists from the Vilnius Engineering and Construction Institute [VISI] which is headed by member-correspondent of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences, Professor A. Kudzis. The recommendations that were worked out by people from Vil'nyus for determining the strength of reinforced concrete components are being used by enterprises in the construction industry of our republic and our country. This is making it possible to erect precast buildings 2 to 3 stories taller. Specialists of VISI gave the results of the research to organizations from Czechoslovakia and Rumania. In turn the theory, which was developed by other scientists from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, makes it possible for designers of the state and its partners to use one-tenth less reinforcing in producing reinforced concrete components. At the meeting, which will continue for almost a week, the results of research which was conducted over a span of five years, will be summed up and the directions for the future will be outlined. [Text] [Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 3] 9495

SUPER STRENGTH CONCRETE--It was well known long ago that charged water can increase the strength and density of concrete. However, the application of this method has been restrained by the fact that the composition of the water required detailed study beforehand and the parameters for magnetically treating it needed to be selected. The building materials laboratory in the Far East Polytechnical Institute conducted research which helped to simplify and improve this method. It turned out that before charging it it was necessary to add to the water a product from the sulfate cellulose production of "green alkali" and a mixture of sulfite and yeast and only then allow the water through the magnetic field with an intensity of 370 to 380 oersteds and at a rate of 0.1 to 0.5 meters per second. With such a treatment the quality of concrete noticeably improves: the strength increases by 14 to 23 percent. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 5, Mar 80 p 35] 9495

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